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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1871. NO. 70.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia Arming on a Grand Scale.

Condition of Albert Edward Not Improved.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA ALSO ILL.

Russia Arming on a Grand Scale.

LONDON, November 27.—The *Standard* is informed that Russia has undertaken armaments on a gigantic scale. She is forming two fortified camps, each to hold 180,000 men. One has been established at Smolensk, and the other will probably be located on the Galician frontier. These preparations are believed to be directed more particularly against Austria, because the appointment of Count Andrassy is regarded as unfavorable to Russia.

Prince and Princess of Wales Ill.

LONDON, November 27.—The last official bulletin of the physicians up to ten o'clock Sunday morning reports that the Prince of Wales had passed a sleepless night. The fever is increasing, but the strength of the patient still holds out against it. The Queen is constantly at the bedside of the Prince.

LONDON, November 27.—The Court circular in the evening journals announces that Her Royal Highness, the Princess Alexandria, is ill.

LONDON, November 27.—Evening.—The physicians in attendance upon the Prince of Wales issued a bulletin this evening, stating that the Prince has been quieter to-day. There is, however, no change in the symptoms of the disease under which he is suffering.

Some rioting is reported to have taken place at Dover yesterday. The disorder was easily suppressed by the local authorities.

The Excitement at Brussels Subsiding.

BRUSSELS, November 26.—The popular manifestations in the streets to-day were of an excited but undecisive character. The *Sunday Monitour* published an official notice of the dismissal of M. De Decker to-day as Governor of Limburg. The police were on duty in force, and dispersed all crowds of angry persons, so that no serious disturbance has occurred.

Republican Clubs in England—Collision and Loss of Life.

LONDON, November 27.—The Paris *Figaro* says there now exist in England sixty-eight clubs devoted to Republicanism.

A collision occurred last night off the Irish coast between the ships Marnion and Osceola. The latter sank very soon after she was struck. Several of the crew were lost by jumping aboard the Marmion, but nine men are missing. It is hoped they saved themselves in one of the boats.

Invisibility of Trade-marks.

VIENNA, November 27.—John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, and Count Andreassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, have signed an international convention between the United States and Austria, guaranteeing the inviolability of trade-marks in the two countries.

The Belgian Troubles.

BRUSSELS, November 27.—The Ministry have been engaged to-day in discussing the resignation of M. de Decker, as Governor of the province of Limburg. It has not yet transpired what action was taken on the subject.

The Son-in-Law of Ex-Queen Isabella Commits Suicide.

LONDON, November 27.—A dispatch from Luzerne, Switzerland, announces that Count Gurgente, son-in-law of ex-Queen Isabella, of Spain, has committed suicide in that city.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

VIENNA, November 27.—Dr. Rudolf Bresstel, formerly of the Cissethan Cabinet, has been appointed Minister of France.

BERLIN, November 27.—The session of the Diet of the Kingdom of Prussia was opened to-day by the King in person. The speech from the Throne points to the financial prosperity of the country; proposes a general decrease of offensive and defensive armaments, and recommends the encouragement by the Diet of railway enterprises. The speech was well received, and the Emperor-King loudly cheered by the members of the Diet on entering and leaving the chamber.

PARIS, November 27.—Bishop Dupanloup publishes a letter severely criticising the sentiments and acts of Gambetta in his speech recently delivered at St. Quentin.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 27.—The steamers Cambria, Tripoli and Nile have arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—The steamship City of Limerick, from New York, has arrived at Queenstown.

The Markets.

LONDON, November 27.—Consols 93¾; 5-20s, '62, 91¾; 5-20s, '65, 92¾; 5-20s, '67, 94¾; 10-40s, 90.

FRANKFORT, November 27.—5-20s of '62, 97⅛.

PARIS, November 27.—Rentes 56f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, November 27.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9¾. Red winter wheat 11s 10d; four months' beef 73s 6d for new prime; no extra in market; beef 84s 6d; pork 80s; lard 57s 6d; cheese 71s 6d; tallow 41s 6d.

ANTWERP, November 27.—Petroleum—Refined 47¾ francs.

POLITICAL.

Another Plan to Restore the Democracy to Power.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., November 27.—Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees is out in a card, in the *Journal* of this city, in which he proposes a plan for reforming the party movement. He says: I keenly appreciate the importance of an authoritative expression of the principles which are to guide us in the future as in the past. It should be done, too, at an early date, in order that an organization shall be perfected and confidence restored by the time the approaching campaign is upon us. I would, therefore, shall the work of a National Convention, embracing delegates from all the States. I am in favor of calling such a convention at some central point in the West, on a day not later than the 22d of February. The call should be issued by the National Executive Committee. Delegates should be appointed by State and District Conventions. The business of this body should be to carefully and patiently weigh all the views laid before it, and to agree upon and publish a clear and definite declaration of principles upon all matters affecting the political welfare of the people and the safety of our free institutions. Such a body, it should adjourn to a day fixed for the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency. In the meantime discuss and approve or disapprove of what has been done. It should be the duty of all Democrats taking part in politics to submit to the action of the majority, if there are such as prefer their own convictions, even to the platform and ticket of conventions, they can step aside in quiet without embarrassing anybody else. Let us, however, have peace and as well as genial harmony, and success is within our reach. If the entire Democratic vote can be consolidated, inspired with enthusiasm and brought to the polls, Gen. Grant cannot be re-elected. It was the vote in our party that stayed at home on the days of the late elections which wrought such widespread defeat. There is no increase of the Republican vote. To make the above suggestion, knowing that it is entirely practicable, and that it meets an urgent demand of the present crisis, I shall respectfully urge it upon the attention of the National Executive Committee, and ask for it favorable consideration of the conservative men everywhere.

The Democratic Party Dead.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, November 27.—Hon. George H. Parker, one of the prominent Democrats of this State, published a card in the *Democrat* of this evening, in which he says the Democratic party as an organization is dead, and if Democrats expect to resurrect its principles and succeed in 1872, they must abandon the old organization and become an integral portion of a new party. The article creates much excitement in political circles.

Medical Students Desecrate a Grave in Havana.

HAVANA, November 27.—Last Thursday afternoon a number of medical students of the Royal University jumped the walls of a cemetery, proceeded to demolish the grave of Gonzola Castanon, and committed other excesses. The chaplain attempted to remonstrate, but the students stoned him away. On Saturday the Governor of the University, and demanded of the medical class the names of the culprits. All of the students remained silent, and the case was then referred to a court. Several students then testified, and six members of the class were found guilty and sent to prison. The court temporarily detained forty-two others who are suspected of complicity in the act. The court is working actively in the case, and with the aid of the authorities will soon have before it all the guilty ones, who will be punished as severely as the law permits.

Shortly after a parade yesterday, irregular groups of volunteers assembled and soon assumed large proportions. One body numbering several hundreds assembled before the palace, another near the Tacon Theater, and a third around the jail, the latter during the lives of the young men implicated in the desecration of Gonzalo Castanon's grave. Crowds of volunteers running through the streets were ordered to join their companions. Shouts of "death to traitors" were given.

Acting Captain General Crespo positively refused to deliver up the prisoners, stating that the law must take its course. About eleven P. M. the volunteer officers got their men in order and under full control, battalion after battalion marching towards the jail, and at two o'clock this morning a court martial, composed of officers of the regular and volunteer forces, assembled to try the prisoners. The court martial is in session. The city is quiet. Volunteers continue guarding the jail, awaiting the result of the trial.

Recent Fighting in Cuba.

NEW YORK, November 27.—A Puerto Principe letter of the 14th inst. states that six hundred Spanish regulars attacked the insurgentists' intrenchments at Guinajucy on the 10th. They were defeated badly by the Cubans, the Spaniards retreating with the loss of one hundred and twenty killed on the field and three hundred wounded, who were taken into Puerto Principe. The Cubans were armed with American rifles.

Philadelphia Alexis Programme.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—The programme for Alexis here includes a military and civic reception on his visits to League Island and the Navy Yard, winding up with a grand ball in the evening. He leaves on Tuesday. The officers of the Russian fleet on hand have been invited to be the city's guests.

The Grand Duke visited Brooklyn Navy Yard today.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1871.

ALLEGED BAD FAITH—CONNOLLY STILL IN CUSTODY.

There is a general feeling among Connolly's friends that the Committee of Seventy have committed a breach of faith. Connolly did not expect to be proceeded against, in view of his aid to the Reformers. Connolly was not bailed late this afternoon. The sureties found early in the day, Washington Connolly, Michael Toomey, Thomas J. Cahill, John Morrissey and Bernard Kelly, were unable to justify in the required amount. Henry Hart, it appears, declined to furnish security, his brother and partner refusing assent to assuming so large a responsibility. The gentlemen who have entered bonds thus far are Geo. Hoffman, $200,000; Owen McGovern, $200,000; Washington Connolly, $100,000; Thomas R. Connolly, $100,000, and Charles Connolly, $200,000—total, $800,000. It is said Connolly will be permitted to occupy rooms at the New York Hotel for a reasonable period, but if bail is not then obtained he will be committed to Ludlow Street Jail.

ABOUT OTHERS OF THE RING.

Rumor says Tweed has resigned the office of Commissioner of Public Works, and Francis M. Bixby, merchant, appointed his successor by Mayor Hall.

It is said the prospective arrest of Peter B. Sweeney will result in an investigation by Jackson S. Schultz into the affairs of the Nassau Bank, from which it would appear large amounts were deposited thereto to the credit of James M. Sweeney, at the same time that Woodward deposited for Tweed in the Broadway Bank, and that these moneys were really for Peter B. Sweeney.

MINOR ITEMS.

The case of United States vs. Weld & Co. has been postponed till December 12th.

The Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank will report its condition to depositors on Wednesday.

A burglar was caught this morning in the act of robbing Tiffany & Co. of $15,000 worth of watches.

Ten new cases and four deaths from small-pox today. There were 153 deaths from this disease in Philadelphia last week and 92 new cases reported there yesterday.

Charles Pilgrim, a well known veterinary surgeon, died on Saturday in Brooklyn.

COL. JORDAN FOR GOVERNOR.

His Name Formally Presented by the Republicans of Bedford County.

The Republicans of Bedford county held a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court House in Bedford, on the 20th November, which was addressed by A. H. Chase, Esq., and Hon. John Cessna. Among the resolutions unanimously adopted by the meeting were the following:

1st. That we congratulate the Republicans of Bedford county upon the gallant fight which they made in the late campaign, and the glorious triumph which crowned their efforts, resulting in the redemption of this hitherto Democratic stronghold.

4th. That our most profound thanks are due and are hereby tendered to those liberal minded and independent Democrats who so largely contributed to our success, thereby showing the true principles of sound doctrine.

Resolved, That as citizens of Bedford county—the friends and neighbors of the Hon. Francis Jordan, among whom he was born and reared, and in point of ability and his profession for many years—we take peculiar pleasure and pride in presenting him to the Republicans of the State as one pre-eminently qualified to fill with credit to himself and advantage to our Commonwealth, the Gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. His early, constant and zealous support and advocacy of the great principles of the Republican party, his experience in the State Senate as a Legislator of systematic, diligent and efficient attention to the discharge of his public duties—the satisfactory manner in which he has filled the arduous and responsible position of Secretary of the Commonwealth—his knowledge of the law, and acquaintance with the State, and his high character for morality and integrity combine to render him a standard-bearer in every way worthy of the Republican party.

Resolved, That David F. Mann, Esq., be the Representative delegate to the next State Convention, and that S. J. Jordan, James M. Barndollar and R. R. Adams, Esqs., be conferees to meet conferees from the other counties of this Senatorial district, to select a delegate to said Convention, and that they are instructed to support the nomination of the Hon. Francis Jordan for Governor.

HORRIBLE NARRATIVE.

The Fiji Island Cannibals.

Noticing the departure from San Francisco for Levuka of a brig of one hundred tons burden, owned by H. S. Fuller, her captain, and S. A. St. John, two veteran residents of the Fiji Islands, the *Alta* says:

"Captain Fuller is the finest American settler, having gone there from Sydney over twenty years ago. Here he also could not live, and his wife, and here he has a large family of children who are truly 'native and to the manner born.' During their visits to these far-off isles, the above-named enterprising spirits have been actively engaged in both commercial and agricultural pursuits. They now own adjoining cotton plantations, which are being successfully and profitably cultivated. Their craft is just about to sail is to be employed in this business, and from plantation to plantation the laborers and others from distant groups to Levuka, for no work can be coaxed or forced from the native Fijians, who ridicule the idea of so degrading himself as to resort to manual labor. He has his bread-fruit, his sago and cocoa-nut trees, and his thatched cot, and he is content. The working bees come from Solomon Islands and New Hebrides. The cotton raised is pronounced in the Liverpool market superior to the Sea Island, and the last crop shipped, amounting to 9,000 bales, commanded $1 00 per pound. The soil is a sandy loam, and clay-mould mixed with lava. The native laborers on the plantations command $20 per month, and there are some 3,000 of them employed on the island. Nearly all of the foreigners are English. In Levuka there are 700 inhabitants, and Methodist missionaries, under the auspices of a mission. The religion of the natives is mainly controlled by public policy. Their present chief was formerly a cannibal. When converted he had 11,000 followers. The human flesh eating chiefs are known as "Butchers." Cannibalism still exists to an alarming extent throughout the interior of Vitelene, the largest island of the group. At their annual feasts are given to such chiefs as have slain foes in battle and performed deeds of valor, all those disgusting carnivals the bodies of native boys of seven to fourteen years of age only are eaten. From earliest childhood these subjects are fattened for the horrid feast. They are fed wholly upon fruits and vegetables. When the day of slaughter roles round, two fronk teeth are extracted from the mouth of the child. These are inserted in a club, with which weapons the murder is committed, the teeth being driven deep into the skull of the helpless victim. The body is then cut suitable, &c., removed, and afterwards cut into suitable sized steaks. These are rolled in bread-fruit leaves, placed in holes in the earth, and baked for the feast. The native boy flesh is for the palates of the chiefs only. That of the white man is considered too salty and smoky, and is not regarded as toothsome. Capt. Fuller informs us that there are over one hundred thousand cannibals on the island, and only last August a white man was beheaded on the beach by the natives. There is a prospect of this worse than heathenish custom being abolished in time, for that the enterprising wedge of civilization is forcing the barbarians to respect the white settlements."

EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

An Old Theory Upset.

A number of experiments, instituted for the purpose of testing the resistive power of steam boilers, has been in progress at Sandy Hook during the past week, one result of which has been to prove that a steam boiler will blow up while there is plenty of water in it, a fact which completely overthrows one of the most prevalent theories of the experts. A steamboat boiler which had been in use for twenty-five years, and had resisted a hydrostatic pressure of thirty pounds as lately as the 20 of September last, exploded on Friday under a steam pressure of but three and a half pounds, the water being low. One fragment, weighing three tons, was projected to a distance of four hundred and fifty feet, and nothing was left of the boiler except a mass of rusted iron, a few feet square, in the shape of the mangled remains of which no doubt a vessel may be imagined. Yet seven minutes before the crash the water level in the front boiler was fifteen inches above the tubes, as shows that some force as yet undiscovered lies at the bottom of boiler explosions, and calls for a corresponding modification of the theories of mechanics concerning the effects of low water, overheated steam, defective safety valves, and the sudden formation of dangerous gases. In view of this singular revelation it would seem proper that these experiments should be prosecuted until the puzzle is definitely solved.

The First Western Railroad.

The first railroad that was ever built West of the Alleghany Mountains is that portion of the Memphis and Chattanooga road which extends around Muscle shoals, from Tuscumbia to Decatur, Alabama. It was projected, surveyed and built by Daniel Deshler, between 1830 and 1833. A correspondent who recently interviewed the old gentleman states that he is still hale and hearty, and that his reminiscences of the road, "away down in Alabama," are very interesting. Like most pioneer projects, the road became embarrassed, and to save himself from loss he purchased the road, and was for years sole owner and operator. So it seems that "carrying a railroad in a man's breeches pocket" is not so modern an invention as is supposed. Mr. Deshler is from Pennsylvania; was a civil engineer, originally educated, and of great natural executive ability. He held on and operated his road, with his Dutch stubborn luck and economy, until he brought it and himself out of debt, and left a special old-fashioned kind of anecdote, and quite wealthy, owning about one-half of Tuscumbia. He is probably the only man now living who owned a railroad forty years ago. It would be an interesting study to trace the branches which have sprung from the family tree. Who knows but that Col. Tom Scott may be a side track from that main trunk?

What Comes from Lack of Navigation.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

With three million bushels of coal just arrived in this market it is outrageous that the retail price of coal should be kept up to twenty cents. It should be sold, and we reckon all that the coal men have to sell, and not a fraction above twelve cents afloat, and should be delivered at six-teen cents. Thus cut down to twelve cents afloat and fifteen cents delivered would be fair, and that these figures would not be exceeded if it were not for the ring which is more compactly organized and formidable this winter than ever. The value of this coal in this market—three million bushels—is advanced by the combination, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

THERE is still quite a number of ignorant or superstitious people in this locality who stubbornly refuse to be vaccinated. We do not know that it will do any good, but it might be worth while for some of their friends to read this paragraph to them, taken from a late number of the London *Public Opinion*: One deeply significant fact has been elicited in the course of the Hampstead inquiry. Into the small-pox hospitals of St. Pancras Board of Managers upward of eleven thousand patients have been received during the recent epidemic, in a period of little less than six months; Hampstead alone sheltered more than five thousand. This enormous number of patients received will show at once the magnitude of the recent epidemic, and the great services which the new establishments have rendered. It is highly important also to note that the same absolute immunity from contagion has been secured for all the servants, nurses and attendants of the hospitals by revaccination, and that the one solitary exception of a nurse who took the disease and died is the exception which proves the rule. She was the one person who, for some reason, was not vaccinated.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

ABOUT SUCCESSFUL NARROW-GAUGE PROJECTS.

Grand Consolidation in Missouri

Narrow-Gauge from Philadelphia to the Ohio.

A GRAND MISSOURI CONSOLIDATION.

The St. Louis papers have given currency to a report that an agreement has been made for the consolidation of all the Missouri railroads entering that city except the St. Louis and Iron Mountain, embracing the North Missouri, Pacific of Missouri, Atlantic and Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. The Pacific of Missouri and the Atlantic and Pacific have had a common general management for several months; but there is very little harmony and severe competition between that management and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and also, to some extent, with the North Missouri. We have heard of no facts to justify the report of this consolidation, but for some time past steps have been taken which render probable a harmonious management (not a consolidation) of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the North Missouri and the Chicago and Alton with its leased line, the new Louisiana and Missouri River Road. By this arrangement, it seemed probable that the North Missouri would be made to serve as a common route to St. Louis for the Missouri, Kansas and Texas and the Louisiana and Missouri River, while the Chicago and Alton would receive all traffic destined for Chicago from all the other roads, which in this way could be worked very well together and be provided with very good and direct connections with both the other markets of the West. The recent contract of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas for the extension of its line from Sedalia northwest to connect with the Louisiana and Missouri River and North Missouri would indicate that it is not yet prepared to give all its through traffic to the Pacific, &c., which would form its natural outlet were all the lines consolidated. The lines named as likely to be consolidated include nearly 1,200 miles of railroad within the limits of Missouri, which is about three-fourths of the entire mileage of the State.

THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROADS.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, November 21]

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has now operating fourteen hundred miles of railroad, and are rapidly extending their lines in various directions. The San Joaquin Valley branch, for which a subsidy was asked at the last session of the Legislature, is being extended southerly from Lathrop to Bear Creek, a point distant only ninety miles from Visalia, Tulare county. When completed to Bear Creek, all the travel for points in the San Joaquin Valley as far as Visalia will naturally be sent to or to Gilroy, and thence over the mountains 140 miles to Visalia, take the railroad to Bear Creek, whence the road is now being constructed. The grading on the Kern county mines will, instead of going by the way of Los Angeles, also follow the San Joaquin Valley road. The rails for this road will be sent over as the cars will soon be running to Bear Creek.

Work on the Oregon Central and Central Pacific is being vigorously prosecuted, and in a few days the directors will meet to decide upon the route for the connection with San Francisco.

The same company are building a road starting at point two miles from Alameda, on the bay of San Francisco—where they have secured 350 acres of land for a land department—to the town of Livermore, in San Joaquin River. This is a section of the line that is to run from Oakland to Antioch along the bay shore. The Southern Pacific Road, owned by the same company, from San Francisco to San Jose, is being improved. The old rails are being taken up and replaced by the more substantial fish-joint rails, and ninety tons are being laid to put down a permanent iar incident to railroad travel.

The Southern Pacific road is being rapidly extended, under the Central management, southerly from Gilroy. A branch road has been run from Gilroy to Hollisterville, in Santa Clara county, a town site located at the southern end of Santa Cruz county, and the grading on this line is nearly completed, and miles north, are now anxious to be connected with the Southern Pacific road. It will depend on the supervisors, acting under the provisions of the five per cent. law, have submitted to the legal voters of the county a proposition to subscribe for the same in bonds in aid of a railroad between these two points. It is probable that the vote on the question will be taken on the 5th proximo. The cost of such a road would be about $500,000, or $20,000 per mile. The distance from San Francisco to Santa Cruz would be by rail 80 miles, and by twenty miles, placing Santa Cruz within easy communication with the city.

PROGRESS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO ROAD.

The President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad makes public the following regarding the progress of the road in the West:

The Western Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, comprising the ninety-five miles between Huntington, on the Ohio river, and the mouth of North river (above the falls of the Kanawha), is now substantially completed, and in a few days will be ready to do the immense coal and other business that is awaiting its completion. The Eastern Division, comprising two hundred and fifty miles, between Jerusalem White Sulphur Springs and Richmond, is now in progress of completing the bridging, and the grading and masonry on eleven of the one hundred and two miles between the coal and the iron is done, and the bridging nearly in the ascendant in the same proportion. The Piedmont Division, of the Peninsular Railroad is completed, and will be ready to do the immense coal and other business that is awaiting its completion. The Eastern Division, comprising two hundred miles, between Jerusalem White Sulphur Springs and Richmond, is now in progress of completing the bridging, and the grading and masonry on eleven of the one hundred and two miles between the coal and the iron is done, and the bridging nearly in the ascendant in the same proportion. The Piedmont Division, of the Peninsular Railroad is completed, and will be ready to do the immense coal and other business that is awaiting its completion. The Eastern Division, comprising two hundred miles, between

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1871.

CITY TICKET

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

MR. M. F. EGAN *has been appointed Business Manager of the* COMMERCIAL, *and is authorized to transact business for and in the name of the Company.*

RIVER IMPROVEMENT—MEETING OF CITIZENS.

The Mayor has called on the citizens to meet in the City Hall, this evening, to start the ball in behalf of the Ohio river improvement. To this it would seem that not a single word need be added to insure a general turn out. There is no question that comes closer home to us all than this. All Pittsburgh is interested vitally, and our citizens should show how deeply they realize the fact by attending the meeting.

THE new steamboat law, which is applicable to tug-boats as well, proposes to have for its object the protection of the public against boiler explosions. Last week, at Louisville, a locomotive exploded, destroying more lives than have been lost from tugboat explosions since the first one steamed on the Ohio. Let us have a law regulating locomotives, by all means.

IF all the enemies of river navigation in existence had put their heads together they could not have devised a scheme for the destruction of river commerce more complete than the new steamboat law. And it is not so certain yet that it did not proceed from such source. Be that as it may, what have those members of Congress from river districts to say for not fighting it to the last? It would be useful to know how many of them did their duty, and how many from being head-over-heels in subsidy and other jobbery, or for no better reason, didn't know what was in it?

IT was the remark of a leading manufacturer, a few days ago, that Pittsburgh could afford to put five, even ten millions of dollars, into the Ohio River Improvement. The remark will be indorsed by every one who has given the subject any thought. And there are cities that, interested as we are, would not hesitate about doing it, if nothing less would insure the improvement. But this is not necessary. It is the duty of the country to maintain this great natural highway of inland commerce. It frequently happens, however, that works most necessary receive the least attention. Let us, therefore, see that in this case this happens no longer from such a cause. The dozen States more immediately interested need to be aroused and their influence consolidated in Congress and before the country; and in this Pittsburgh should wait for no other city to take the lead. She should herself lead, and at once.

A TEMPEST in a tea-pot is not necessarily a contemptible affair—the exit of steam from the spout of a kettle revolutionized the propelling agencies of the world, and the ferment which has for some days past turned the usually quiet little kingdom of Belgium into a boiling cauldron, perhaps in its *denoument* shows more clearly than any other European occurrence of recent date the growing power of the people. The announcement made in our cable telegrams of yesterday that M. de DECKER had resigned the Governorship of the province of Limburg reads very simply, but it is nevertheless significant as indicating the irresistible force of popular opinion. M. de DECKER was formerly Director of the National Schools of Belgium; in the discharge of the functions of which office he contrived by his haughtiness and arrogance to incur the hearty dislike of the people, whom his appointment to the office of Governor incensed into open riot. The fact that the latest telegrams which preceded the news of his resignation stated that the Chamber of Representatives had by a decisive majority voted to support the Government, and that the King was equally firm in his intention to persist in the unpopular appointment, renders the back-down of Town and Ministry, and the victory of the masses more overwhelming and complete. The tides of the people have reached the base of thrones. Will the rulers be as wise as was CANUTE when his feet grew wet?

THE continued serious illness of the heir apparent to the English throne, and the possibility that it may eventuate in his speedy death, affords the press of the country an opportunity for indulging in a variety of speculations concerning the succession, in that event. Should the Prince die, the crown would descend to the Duke of CORNWALL, his eldest son, a child of about eight years of age; and should the growing infirmities of the Queen induce her to relinquish the scepter, the establishment of a regency would be necessary until the heir apparent attained his majority. Who, in this contingency, would be chosen as regent, is somewhat uncertain. It would, of course, be the prerogative of the Queen to name the regency, and although she would probably consult with her ministry concerning the matter, she might still prefer a different selection from theirs. The choice of the Privy Council would be likely to rest on the Duke of Cambridge, the Queen's cousin, commander-in-chief of the army, and a moderate liberal; while the partiality which Her Majesty has always manifested for her second son, ALFRED, Duke of Edinburgh, might induce her to call him to the position, although he has comparatively few intellectual qualifications which fit him for such a responsibility. It is probable, too, that the occasion would be improved by the workingmen and their advocates to advance their own schemes of political reform.

MR. SCOTT RUSSELL'S public statement that the English peers are still anxious to perfect an alliance with the workingmen, and that a joint meeting of both councils will probably be held at an early date, thoroughly sustains the view taken by the COMMERCIAL at the date when the press of the country grew merry over the failure of the negotiations. We took the ground that there was nothing in the matter to warrant the conclusion of our contemporaries that the proposed coalition was unnatural or impossible; but that, on the contrary, it was in all likelihood the precursor of another and broader movement which, sooner or later, would achieve substantial success. It is not, of course, to be expected that any durable social and material advancement of the people can be effected without careful consideration as to methods, the combined action of apparently opposing interests and authorities, or prolonged and persistent effort after the means have been determined on. Still, however, we see no reason why the reformation having, as did this, justice as its basis and the rights of men for its purpose, should not ultimately succeed. The revolution which is going on in England is not to be measured by what we hear of BRADLAUGH and ODGER, of the turbulent doings of themselves and their followers. The real reforming and recreating processes are as deep and quiet in their operations as are the sham ones shallow and noisy.

ONE of the principal arguments adduced in favor of woman suffrage by the various speakers at the convention held in Library Hall, last week, was based on the structural diversity between men and women, and on the assumption that the introduction of the feminine quality into politics would counterbalance and give equipoise to the masculine quality. While nothing is more certain than that the sexual principle is the most determining element of human nature, it is doubtful whether the common belief that there are distinctive masculine and feminine virtues and vices is not a mistaken one. It seems likely that as humanity advances these qualities which are now considered as essentially feminine, such as purity, gentleness, the unselfish and spiritual sense of duty, and the dominance of the affections over the passions, will be recognized as simply human. The highest types of manhood of which history takes note have been, so to speak, double-natured; having, in addition to manly breadth and grasp, and the calm justice which is almost exclusively masculine, the tact, sympathy, tenderness and intuition of woman, in harmonious unison together. It is probable, too, that, as the race grows, woman will also grow more into resemblance with man:

> "He gain in sweetness and in moral height,
> Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world;
> She, mental breadth, nor fail in childward care,
> Nor lose the lesser in the larger mind."

The naturalist, BUFFON, also says that with the progress of mankind the races become more feminine; while the axiom of the Greek philosopher, that the virtue of the man and the woman are the same, shows the perception of a similar truth. While, therefore, in the ideal republic of political virtue lying in the imagination of the gifted and earnest advocates of the enfranchisement of their sex, the place of woman by the side of man would be clear, it would still, in a sense, be unnecessary; since in the degree in which man broadens into generosity and justice, he becomes more and more careful of the rights and prerogatives even of the lowliest; but it is somewhat questionable whether the conflict, or even the alliance, of two selfishnesses would produce any better or more satisfactory results than those which we get under the present condition of affairs.

CITY ELECTION.

It is usual for Republicans in Pittsburgh and Allegheny county to contemplate local elections as good as won already. Of late this habit has been carried to a dangerous extent. Besides the danger to the party which it involves, is the pernicious habit of not voting. The "resurrection of the ballot" is what is needed, more especially among Republicans where they are as strong as they are here. Apathy is always a bad sign; and when the public neglect what immediately concerns them, little expectation should be indulged where the grave affairs of the State or Nation claim attention.

The contest for the Mayoralty one week from to-day will be between BENJAMIN W. MORGAN, the Republican nominee, and JAMES BLACKMORE, who has nominated himself and will be supported by a considerable share of the Democrats. He was once Mayor. And here we might stop. Against Mr. BLACKMORE as a citizen and neighbor nothing can be said—for his standing is good. But he was not a good Mayor when, by a lucky combination of circumstances, he held the office, and there is no reason for supposing that he would make a better officer were he to be chosen a second time. The great body of our citizens who have fixed views on the desirableness of having for Chief Magistrate of Pittsburgh a smart, active, capable man, however well they may think of him in other respects, will not be apt to select Mr. BLACKMORE as their first choice, or prefer him to Mr. MORGAN, who is a smart, active, capable man, with faults it is true, nevertheless quite the man for the position, and greatly to be preferred in the race as it stands. He possesses some qualities which peculiarly fit him for the office, not the least of which is great energy of character, joined to a familiar acquaintance with city affairs. Between the two candidates the voting population, to whom both are well known, may safely be left to choose.

WHAT to do, and how to do it, is the question, which, above all others, agitates the Democratic leaders in view of the Presidential election. The "passive policy" has made a good deal of headway, but the wiser ones are apprehensive that, if adopted, it would result simply in the disintegration of the party—that the expectation that Conservatives of every name and kind would come together on some such candidate as CHASE would never be realized, and the party organization never more heard of. The opinions of veteran Democrats are eagerly sought for, and the fact that Judge NELSON is for CHASE is referred to as "significant." The *World* says candidly that it "looks upon the new movement with mingled hopes and fears," its fears evidently being strongest. Anything for a chance, aptly describes its frame of mind. It thinks that "there is no necessity for calling the Democratic National Convention earlier than July or August," and adds:

> "If, meanwhile, there should be no organized Republican bolt against Grant, the Democratic party must have its forces in readiness for a vigorous independent campaign, planned to draw off in detail the liberal Republicans whom defective leadership may prevent from acceding in a body. The new movement, as well as that the Democracy is to undertake further pushing, and we must take care that it does not disintegrate the Democratic party. It may be true, as a religious poet says, that 'they also serve who only stand and wait;' but this, we take it, is only on the hypothesis that vigorous action is going on elsewhere which they cordially support. *Wise* and *masterly* inactivity, as we understand the phrase, consists in standing aloof merely to allow undisturbed play to co-operating agencies. We cannot afford to wait and look on unless we have forthcoming revelations of vigorous and well-directed anti-Grant activity within the Republican ranks."

The Flight of Eugenie.

Dr. Evans, the American dentist, on whom the title of Commander in the Legion of Honor has just been conferred, tells the story of the flight of the Empress from the Tuileries and from Paris. The cowardly men who had undertaken to protect herself her to flee, told her that the salvation of France depended on her absence, and then left her *alone* to provide for herself. The palace was surrounded by crowds of that same canaille that had drunk the blood of Marie Antionette; what could she expect at their hands? She had been as brave as any man or woman could have been. As Empress she stood by the palace all long as a single Deputy stood near her there—only when those who had been her friends besought her not to bring anarchy into Paris by her presence did the wife and mother yield to the ties which drew her toward a place of refuge. With not a single attendant, accompanied only by her faithful lady companion, Mme. LeBreton, she left her apartments. The imperial stairway was locked. They passed a door leading into the Louvre and moved silently through its long, dreary corridors till they reached the eastern extremity, then descended the stairway in front of St. Germain l'Auxerrois. There is a station for conveyance carriages. They entered the first one with only this prayer, that they might not be recognized. "Where to?" asked the astonished driver. Where in all this great capital could the Empress of France go and be sure of a reception? She says that Dr. Evans's address suggested itself most favorably at the moment, and they drove thither, encountering no more savory than a shrewd pause, who shouted, "*Vivla, l'Imperatrice.*" They reached the house while the family were at dinner. The domestic announced two strangers, and to the doctor's astonishment on a reception room, he recognized his imperial caller, who, with much agitation besought him to let no one know of her presence, but to protect her against the dangers which surrounded her in Paris. Unknown, the fugitives partook of refreshments as a second table when the others had finished. Then Dr. Evans and one other gentleman accompanied the ladies in a carriage out of the city, and the former only left them when they were off the soil of France. On leaving the palace, in a moment of confusion, the Empress had taken in her hand a prayer-book and a round hat. She had worn mourning ever since the commencement of her husband's misfortunes. "I do not need this," she said, laying the hat on Mrs. Evans's sofa. Of course the family keep an interesting relic this simple mourning hat with its long black strings.

About Cats and Their Owners.

In an entertaining article on cats in a New York paper the writer refers to the prejudice against these cats, which he thinks is derived from Turanian sources. Among the ancients the crossing of a black animal or a black thread over the path of an enemy (he says) was sufficient to halt its march for that day. Black cats and black dogs were sacrificed in Hecate in rites that were sacred and mysterious above all others; but in New York they are at a premium. There is a certain dry goods princess down town, we are told, who has a black one, which perches generally on the arm-chair behind the screen where the photographs are in his private office down town. There is a rumor that he is afraid of this cat, and that employees who desire to win his favorable opinion seek every opportunity of ingratiating themselves with the cat.

There is an old lady who lives on Avenue B who has a large family of cats, which she looks upon as children. She keeps two female servants, whose special duty it is to look after these interesting charges. The number is continually increasing, as she will not allow a single kitten to be drowned, and the largest room in her house is fairly crowded with cats of all ages, sizes and colors. This singular person has plenty of nephews and nieces, and to any she wishes to gratify any one of them in a particular fashion she presents the lucky individual with a kitten. At night-time she sleeps surrounded by these cats, and though she has considerable wealth on the premises (the writer says), there is not a burglar in New York who would tackle her.

THE report which comes to us from England, that the British Government is prepared to entertain proposals from Spain for the restitution to that country of the rock of Gibraltar, strikes us as highly improbable, especially when the complicated and critical condition of European affairs is taken into consideration; unless, indeed, England proposes to withdraw from European politics altogether, and even then it would be very unlikely, in view of the importance of her Mediterranean and Oriental commerce, Gibraltar and Malta would seem to be the very last places for England to surrender. The military value of these fastnesses may have been lessened by the improvements which have been effected in naval armaments, but they are still of great importance in every point of view. The long period, 167 years, during which England has held possession of this wonderful fortress, and the proud military and naval recollections which cluster around its history during that time, would probably cause its surrender to be regarded by the English people as a national humiliation. Moreover, the relations of Great Britain with Spain, while pacific and friendly enough, are not of the most cordial character; the cruelty which has marked the Spanish prosecution of the Cuban war having to some extent estranged the sympathy of England from Spain. It is not at all unlikely that the latter country may again have approached Great Britain with propositions for the recovery of the coveted stronghold, but it is not probable that they will be more successful than have been her previous efforts in the same direction.

THE question of the reconstruction of the Commonwealth of Virginia in its original territorial integrity, is being discussed with considerable earnestness by the journals of Virginia proper. The dismemberment of the western counties of that State, and their erection into the new State of West Virginia, with a local Government of its own, was a war measure, the justification of which was based on grounds of political and military necessity; but now that the quarrel which separated them has passed away, the divided fragments again begin to exhibit a strong attraction toward each other, and to hunger, like the parted lovers in Coleridge's "Christabel," for the boon of each other's companionship:

> "——They had been friends in youth;
> But whispering tongues can poison truth,
> And constancy lives in realms above,
> And life is thorny, and youth is vain,
> And to be wroth with one we love,
> Doth work like madness in the brain."

It is not improbable that a convention of the people of the two States may be called to act on the matter at an early day. The separate governments of course involve a greatly increased expense, for which it is doubtful whether the benefits derived from the separation in any adequate degree compensate. The State is large enough for division, but so was the property of the unhappy farmer, immortalized in "Betsy and I are out." Whether the parallel will be maintained to the end time alone can determine.

THE Scranton *Republican*, referring to the late sinking of the ground over the worked out mines in Hyde Park, says there appears to be a regularly organized mining company, whose criminal business it is to work the props left standing for supports in old mines, and bring them to the surface to sell as coal. This company, or persons working in the manner that the company works, have already removed these supports from numerous old mines, vacated, at Elizabethport during the month of December. The impression is so strong that still lower prices will prevail at this sale that all dealers having coal to sell are waiting for the lower prices before that date. In addition to the lack of a market in the cities, the line trade is also correspondingly depressed, there being nothing done except in the small sizes. Still, with only three weeks remaining to the close of the season, there is no probability of a suspension, though the operators much desire it. The committees who determined the prices of coal for November and the rates of wages for Schuylkill, have reported the average to be two dollars sixty-two and a half cents. The prices for December will be greatly lower, it is said. The representatives of the miners, in discussing the present state of the trade, now admit a considerable spirit of compromise on the wages question for next year, and own that they have at least been partly to blame for the poor state of the trade for the present year. This spirit should not be slighted, and the miners should at least be met half way by the other interests of the trade. No one has ever attempted to throw the whole blame upon them, but that their actions helped to produce the present unsettlement cannot be doubted. If the miners acknowledge this it is as much as the most exacting can ask, and the mere fact that the acknowledgment has been made shows that there is a desire to remedy the evils in the future.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The excitement in Clark county, Indiana, on account of the Park tragedy, has not died out. The suspicion that white men instigated the murders is undergoing a secret investigation. A number of negroes are leaving the county. The wife of the negro, Taylor, who is now suspected of being the one who struck the fiendish blows, has gone to Chicago. The grand jury will meet on the first of December, when it is provable that some of the lynchers of the negroes engaged in the bloody affair will be indicted.

The number of deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia during the week ending at noon Saturday was one hundred and fifty-three, against one hundred and fifty-three of the week previous.

Among the improvements suggested in the reconstruction of Chicago is the building of floating fire-engines, to be used in cases of fires along the banks of the river. With so many lumber yards and other combustible material located near the river, as there always has been and probably will be, such floating extinguishers would often be of incalculable service.

At the "Grand Hotel," Paris, the other night, a lady, rather excited, rushed down to the "counting house," and asked hurriedly of one of those small tight-clad boys who are on duty in that precinct, "Have you the small-pox in the house?" and the boy, who "perfectly understands English," replied, "No, but we expect it every minute, and when it arrives I will send it up to the chamber of Madame!"

A Chicago girl wrote to her lover in Springfield, Mass., just after the fire, saying: "Our wedding day was set for next week, and if you will stand up with a woman dressed in a cotton shirt and her father's overcoat, come on." The brave young man telegraphed in reply: "Get ready, I will be with you."

The latest joke on Mrs. Woodhull is that of the Madison *Democrat*, which asserts that her vote was rejected by the Board of Inspectors because Demosthenes, by whom she claims to be inspired, was neither an American citizen nor had ever declared his intention to become such. Naturalization papers should be applied for at once.

Ex-member of Congress Van Horn, Niagara county, New York, has an apple orchard of 1,500 trees, the product of which this year was $7,350.

A writer in the *British Journal of Photography* predicts that, owing to the perfection of microphotograph, brought about by the necessities of the Parisian siege, we will soon have our daily paper handed to us the size of a postage stamp, and carry our favorite poets in our vest buttons. We will see "a new edition of Macaulay complete in three shirt studs," or "the tiny edition of Dickens" complete in two sleeve buttons. Every one will then carry a microscope as we now do a penknife.

Testimony has been taken before a United States Commissioner in North Carolina which shows that a member of Congress from that State, the Hon James M. Leach, is a member of the Ku-Klux organization. Gen. Leach represents that part of North Carolina which includes the insurrectionary counties of Alamance and Caswell. He could not have been nominated if he had not joined the order, and he could not have been elected but for the votes of men who have taken an oath incompatible with law and hostile to the Constitution of the country.

During the month of October the railroads having their terminii in Chicago, with a single exception, not only suffered no loss, but earned nearly $200,000 more than in the corresponding month of last year. The *Evening Post* of that city says that the fire really had an enlivening effect upon the entire railroad traffic of the country, as is shown by the fact that fourteen roads having direct or indirect communication with Chicago, show aggregate earnings to the amount of $8,101,624, which is an increase of half a million of dollars over their business of October, 1870.

A vessel arrived at Philadelphia a day or two ago, having on board six fugitive Arabs, dressed in nothing beside linen clothes. These Ishmaelites were almost frozen, the temperature being colder than on any morning of the present season. There was nobody on the vessel who understood a word of English. It was said that these Arabs had been captured by the French during the Algerian rebellion and banished for a number of years to French Guiana, an island on the Spanish main. It was further stated that the Arabs served their time out, and then proceeded to Demerara, where they worked at whatever they could find to do until they raised money enough to pay their passage to America.

Within a mile of the city of Concord, New Hampshire, is a newly-built miniature house, the dimensions of which are ten feet long, eight feet wide, and seven feet high. It has two small windows and a door on the front side, and a stovepipe through the roof is substituted for a chimney. In this diminutive dwelling, says the local journal, resides a man and wife, with four children from six months to six years of age, all of decent appearance and of at least ordinary intelligence. Whether there is to be another instance of such compact housekeeping among Americans out of large cities,

Nevada journals state that all the old mines in that State, and their number is legion, which were discovered in the early days of the mining excitement and afterwards abandoned, are now being again sought after, re-located, and work resumed where it was left off years ago. Many of these mines are regular, in a large number of cases where work has been resumed, but a small amount of labor has been performed when the most astonishing results have followed. The secret in the success in developing mines, however, at the present time, may be accounted for in a great measure by the complete change of base adopted in the mode of working.

A financial paradox, which shows how completely all previous calculations of prudence and foresight fail in the presence of abject disaster, has been developed by the Chicago fire. Those firms who had all their capital in their business, and sold only for cash, are the heaviest and most hopeless losers, while those who had outside investments, and sold largely on credit, are quietly collecting their debts and realizing their assets elsewhere.

Heaven deeds recompense themselves. The New York *Mail* estimates the real estate in that city worth twenty-five per cent. more than it was prior to the breaking up of the Tammany ring.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Robert Collyer has finally reconsidered his determination not to go abroad to lecture at present, and has entered into an engagement with the American Literary Bureau to lecture far and near, under the auspices of that organization. He will be wanted in a great many different localities, and if there were only about four times as many of him, he could make more money in the lecture field than he would need for his own personal use, and might soon accumulate several thousand dollars to apply to his pet enterprise of rebuilding Unity Church.

The celebrated lady doctor, Miss Fowler, in practice at Orange, N. J., was recently married, and so now Mrs. Ormsby. She is a sister of Fowler, the phrenologist, and has met with extraordinary success as a medical practitioner of the homœopathic school. Her income from her practice has for years past been from $15,000 to $20,000 per year. She treats patients of both sexes, has the confidence of six hundred families on her practice-books, and has no new business than all the half dozen male doctors of the place put together. In carrying on her profession she drives seven forty and fifty miles every day. She is remarkably successful as a doctor. She is a handsome woman of forty, clear-headed, stout-hearted, strong-willed, vivacious and intellectual. Her husband is a New York merchant.

A more encouraging report concerning Rev. Wm. R. Alger who recently attempted to kill himself in Paris, is that his health is unexpectedly good, and that complete rest will restore his insanity.

M. Catacazy, it is understood, has been ordered by his government to wait upon the Grand Duke during his tour of this country, and return to Russia immediately on its close. His familiarity with our people and knowledge of the country and its resources will give his services as companion of Alexis a peculiar value, and can hardly fail to make the visit of our illustrious guest much more productive of satisfaction to himself personally, so far as the acquisition of information is concerned, than would have been the case had the direction of his movements been entrusted to a less competent person.

Hon. James Brooks, in his latest China letter, says: "They tell a good story in Pekin of Governor Seward, when here—doubtless a lie, but too good a story to be lost for *that*. The expectations of the ex-Governor were doubtless great, when he entered the great capital of this great empire, with which he had made a great treaty; and he therefore indulged in these great expectations of a great welcome. As he entered the gates of Pekin, a great funeral procession was coming out, with music, catafalque, &c., &c., all as imposing as a grand funeral of some great dead man could well be made. The Governor was entering with the marine band of the Colorado, mounted on donkies, as this grand procession was going out. The great living and the great dead thus met. The Governor, naturally enough, concluded this was in honor of his grand *entree*, and he rose, and bowed, in his open sedan chair, and bowed, and bowed, and then ordered a halt, and got out, and bowed, and bowed again, to the catafalque and the dead. The Chinese think all foreigners are rather mad, and hence did not marvel over it as much as they might; but when Governor Seward found out what he had done, the story is, he was more mad than pleased."

Ferdinand Freiligrath, the German poet, denounces, in a card which has created a profound sensation in Germany, the International Association, of which he was formerly a member.

Apropos of M. Catacazy's appointment of General Gorloff to succeed him as Charge d'Affaires of the Russian legation at Washington, it is said that he has given great offense to his two secretaries by his transfer of the charge of the legation to a military agent who is not a diplomat, and was not sent to the United States by his government to have anything to do with diplomatic matters. In doing this the minister has entirely ignored his first and second secretaries, to the former of which, by courtesy, as well as common practice, he should have transferred the duties of the legation. It is the purpose of M. Catacazy to accompany the Grand Duke upon his journey through the United States, and upon his departure with the squadron, the late minister will proceed to St. Petersburg. Meantime the offended secretaries, who feel that great injustice has been done them by M. Catacazy, threaten to report their grievances to St. Petersburg. During the absence of M. Catacazy with the Duke, Madame Catacazy will reside at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York.

Hon. A. C. Matteson, formerly a State Senator of New York, has undertaken the work of dredging Pease creek in Florida, and rendering it navigable. The stream is two hundred miles long, and Mr. Matteson will receive each alternate section of land on both sides, one mile square, for the work. Pease creek empties into Charlotte harbor, a capacious bay on the west or gulf coast of Florida. Mr. Matoon will have to dredge the stream to the depth of six or two and a half feet for the distance of seventy miles. There is believed to be an immense fortune in the undertaking.

Depression in the Anthracite Coal Trade.

The depression in the anthracite coal trade still continues, no change in the situation having occurred since last week. The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* of Saturday states that in all the large cities, particularly New York, the prices are but nominal, and the dealers are obtaining whatever rates they can without regard to circular prices, being intent on getting rid of with the least possible delay, as the latter city the trade is almost in the condition of a panic. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company have announced that they will sell at auction on Wednesday next, 29th inst., one hundred thousand tons of the season coal, which will be deliverable on board vessels at Elizabethport during the month of December. The impression is so strong that still lower prices will prevail at this sale that all dealers having coal to sell are waiting for the lower prices before that date. In addition to the lack of a market in the cities, the line trade is also correspondingly depressed, there being nothing done except in the small sizes. Still, with only three weeks remaining to the close of the season, there is no probability of a suspension, though the operators much desire it. The committees who determined the prices of coal for November and the rates of wages for Schuylkill, have reported the average to be two dollars sixty-two and a half cents. The prices for December will be greatly lower, it is said. The representatives of the miners, in discussing the present state of the trade, now admit a considerable spirit of compromise on the wages question for next year, and own that they have at least been partly to blame for the poor state of the trade for the present year. This spirit should not be slighted, and the miners should at least be met half way by the other interests of the trade. No one has ever attempted to throw the whole blame upon them, but that their actions helped to produce the present unsettlement cannot be doubted. If the miners acknowledge this it is as much as the most exacting can ask, and the mere fact that the acknowledgment has been made shows that there is a desire to remedy the evils in the future.

ABOUT LAGER BEER.

The Rule of King Gambrinus in Cincinnati.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday prints a couple of columns of carefully prepared description and statistics respecting the lager beer trade of that city, from which we learn that during the year ending October 31st, there was drank in Cincinnati the enormous quantity of 8,374,324 gallons, being at the rate of over thirty-seven gallons for every man, woman and child in the city, at an aggregate retail cost of $6,699,500. There are thirty-one lager beer brewers in that city, and these consumed during the period mentioned 1,215,627 bushels of barley, or within 386,360 bushels of the entire barley crop of Ohio, the cost of which—at eighty-five cents per bushel, amounted to $1,032, 282 95; which at ten cents a piece would have purchased between ten and eleven millions of loaves of bread. This is simply the wholesale value of the barley consumed, and does not by any means represent the brewer's actual outlay of money on beer. The total expenditures of the city government of Cincinnati during the year ending February 28, 1871, were $2,936,270 51—less than one-half of the sum expended for beer within the corporate limits. The debt of the city is about $5,000,000; so that if Cincinnati beer-bibbers could be persuaded to discard this one article of drink for a year, and donate the amount to the city, they could extinguish the debt and apply nearly a million dollars toward defraying current expenses.

If every man, woman and child in the United States and Russia were to drink a glass of lager together over the visit of the Grand Duke, it would still not exhaust Cincinnati's crop of that beverage. Were the drinkers to stand in a row, it would demand for their accommodation a bar between fifty and sixty thousand miles in length, or over twice the circumference of the globe; while at the rate of one waiter to ten drinkers, it would take upwards of thirteen millions of bar tenders. The Government tax paid during the year by these thirty-one brewers amounted to $574,813 38. An analysis of the alcoholic strength of lager beer, furnished to the *Gazette* by three of the leading brewers, shows six per cent., or about one-eighth the strength of proof spirits. The extractive matter was also quite rich in the bitter principle of hops, and it is to the credit of the manufacturers that no evidences were found of *cocculus indicus*, or any other pernicious drug of similar character. Whether, however, the constant use of lager beer does not ultimately beget a desire for beverages containing a greater amount of alcohol, is perhaps not quite certain.

AN IMPORTANT EXPERIMENT.

Cheaper and Better Gas.

The London *Economist* gives an account of a patent gas company which has just been formed in England with a capital of $250,000, in $5 shares, which proposes to distil gas at a low temperature instead of a high one, as on the present system. By this means it is possible to use iron retorts instead of retorts of clay at a great saving of expense, while the gas produced from the same coal is thirty per cent. more in quantity, and of fifty per cent. better quality than the gas produced by previous methods, and the remaining products are also more valuable. There is said to be little or no sulpher in this new and cheaper gas. Such is the account of the invention which has been privately making way, the latest facts coming out regarding it being that a French company has bought the privilege of using the patent in France for $500,000, and that works are being erected for lighting the town of Harnet, England, with gas at an early date, which will supply an experiment on the largest scale. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, when the public mind is beginning to be awake to such matters, that the original $5 shares are at 13 premium, having been at 25, and that the new issue, which is only to existing shareholders, is at 4 to 5 premium.

A New Psychological Theory.

Mr. Crocker, editor of the *Literary World* at Boston, is engaged in the translation of a curious work from the French, for early publication, by Louis Figuier, a scientific writer of considerable note abroad, and quite well known to the American reading public. It is called "The To-morrow of Death," and endeavors to solve the problem of the future life by scientific methods, and present a statement of a complete theory of nature—a real philosophy of the universe.

M. Figuier's theory is in effect this: That when a man dies, his body enters into another existence on earth in the shape of plants, flowers, etc., having fallen under the dominion of chemical forces, while the soul soars into the upper regions, finds a new existence in some one of the intermediate worlds which M. Figuier believes exist in the planets, and by and by returns to the earth in a new form. The doctrine of the "aggregate human being," which alone M. Figuier believes can account for the true nature of man, he states concisely as follows: There are three elements to man: first, the body, a material substance; second, life, or what Hamlet calls the vital force; third, the soul, or what Lovdat calls the inner sense. The soul, he cautions his readers, must not be confounded with the life, a mistake which many philosophers and scientific students have made. Life and the soul are essentially distinct. The life is perishable, while the soul is immortal. Life is an ephemeral state, doomed to enfeeblement and destruction, while the soul is above every assault. Like heat and electricity, life is a force engendered by certain causes; having begun it comes to an end, and beyond this end it is nothing. The soul, on the contrary, has no end. Man could be defined as a perfected soul resident in a living body. Death is the separation of the soul and the body. Each living being has his special habitat, and the soul offers no exception to this rule. The medium, the habitat of the soul, is a living body. The soul leaves the body when the body ceases to live, as a man abandons a house when it is tumbling in ruins, or ceases to be habitable. The soul is not limited to man alone, it is seen also in animals. Animals have a living body and a soul; only their souls are very inferior to ours in the number and compass of their faculties. It is only in the more complete development of the faculties of the soul that man differs from the inferior animals, in which he bears a resemblance not limited to vital functions and anatomical structure.

M. Figuier, in explaining the method by which he reached his present belief, says that, having dwelt long, in his solitary musings, on the new life man must open to us beyond the grave, he asked of the exact sciences what positive evidence they could render on this point. Finally he questioned ignorant and simple men, peasants and the uneducated crowds of cities—and always valuable source of information, he remarks, when one seeks to reach the true principles of nature, for nature is cramped neither by the prejudices of vocation nor by the routine of hackneyed philosophy. Of all he elicited in nature. Every organized existence is bound, he says, to another which precedes it and to another which follows it, in the scale of all living creatures. The plant and the animal, the animal and the man are associated, united one with the other. M. Figuier has announced the publication of his work to stem the tide of destruction which he says materialism is sending against society. "It is not petroleum which sets fire to the monuments of Paris," he says, "it is materialism. It is plain enough that the moment one is convinced that all is finished on earth, and that there is nothing after this life, we have only, one and all of us, to appeal to violence; to provoke disturbance and anarchy everywhere; to find in this propitious order the means of satisfying our brutal desires, our ambition and our sensual passions. Civilization, society and morals are like a string of beads, whose knot is belief in the immortality of the soul; break the knot and the beads scatter. Materialism, then, is the parent of the evils of European society; it is the plague of our day." Now materialism is vigorously attacked in this book, which may be called spiritualism demonstrated by science.—*Letter to Evening Post.*

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—

GEO. F. COMLEY,

OF ALLEGHENY CITY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,

A. P. CALLOW.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR MAYOR—

JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,

118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY,

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Silks and Velvets,

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Ponson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
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A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
From medium to the finest quality, imported.
Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

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TTS

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A Fine Stock for Men and Boys' Wear.
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WATERPROOFS, VELVETEENS,
TERRY VELVETS, PLUSHES,
TRIMMING VELVETS,
TRIMMING SILKS AND SATINS,
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SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
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Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:
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317 bbls. McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do. Golden Wedding. 1 to 3 Years old.
100 do. Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
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312 do. Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do. M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 5 Years old.
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100 do. Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do. Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.
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N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

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BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST,

Free of All Taxation.

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

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ALLIANCE, OHIO.

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H. W. TESTER, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN AND PENN AVENUE BONDS, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest, at Par and Accrued Interest.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE SIX PER CENT. BONDS, DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, November 27, 1871.

There were no new features in the local loan market to-day. It is much the same as it was at the close of last week. The banks, as well as private loan houses, are pressed quite closely by their customers for discount favors, with only partial success in many instances. It is observed, however, that preference is given for strictly business paper, which is generally discounted for good applicants. The demand is such for money that the banks are kept close up to their lines, and could put out a great deal more if it were prudent in them to enlarge more discount lines. The prospects for a more plentiful supply of loanable means are regarded as favorable.

The transactions to-day in local stocks were very limited. Some small lots of Allegheny Valley Railroad Company 7s were sold, and we notice a sale in Philadelphia on Saturday of the 7 30s at 94, which is an advance on the previous sales.

Government bonds were scarcely so firm to-day—the new 65s dropping 3-8 from the opening prices.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of the Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾	109¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¾
United States 6-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1869	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	111¾
United States 10-40s	109¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 6-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	89
Central Pacific Railroad	109
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—The New York *Evening Post* of Saturday says: Government bonds are inactive, but prices show little change. Some of the foreign bankers have orders for considerable amounts of 5s, but find difficulty in filling them, owing to the scarcity of bonds. Southern state bonds at the first board were strong, with new South Carolinas as the feature, the rise in which has been chronicled by the following dispatch, dated yesterday, from Charleston: "State Treasurer Parker publishes to-day a statement of the debt of South Carolina, in which it appears that the total amount of bonds printed was $22,540,000. Of these bonds $6,000,000 are stated to be still deposited for safe-keeping with the American Bank Note Company; $20,000 are on hand in the state Treasury, $1,000,000 have been cancelled and destroyed, and $2,953,200 have been issued by the State Treasury in effecting conversions of former liabilities, leaving $9,533,000 in bonds placed in the hands of the financial agent Mr. Kempton in New York. The old debt is $8,453,900, and the amount of new bonds sold $6,500,000, making the grand total of the debt of the State at time $15,000,000." The State authorities now hope to be able to retire the loans in New York and to save the bonds now under hypothecation from being sold by the holders." This news is by no means cheering, but is so much better than was expected that those who had sold the bonds on speculative account, have rushed into the market as buyers.

—The sharp upward turn in the New York money market to-day, caused stocks to recede from their late advances. North West Common has lost much of its rise. The Financial Bulletin says: It is believed by those well informed that no dividend will be declared on this stock at the next meeting, but that only at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on the preferred. Both of these have heretofore paid 10 per cent. per annum.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 27, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C. & H.	92	91½	92	92	92	92
Del. Lack.	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½	116½
Erie	30¾	30½	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Ex. Mail	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Harlem	130	130	130	130	130	130
Mo. K. Central	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½
Lake Shore	87½	87½	88½	88	88	88
Illinois Cent.	125	125	125	125	125	125
Clev. & Pitts.	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	90	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pac. Mail	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
St. Paul	35	35	35	35	35	35
Pitts. & Wabash	68¾	68¾	69	69	69	68¾
Mil. & St. Paul						
Ohio & Miss.	42	42	42¼	42	42	41½
Ohio & Canton			116½		116½	
Pac. pref.						
Union Pacific	89	89	89	89	89	89
N. J. Central		111		111		
Cachee						
W. U. Tel.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
Pacific Mail	46½	46½	47¾	47	46½	46½
Adams Ex.	46	46	47	47	46	46
Wells, F. & Co.						
American Ex.						
U. S. Ex.						
Gold	111	110¾	111	110¾	110¾	110¾

—At Chicago, the *Tribune* says, nearly all the banks still report large deposits, and the aggregate amount held by them to be increasing rather than otherwise. We have seen the footings of the general accounts of a number of the banks during the past few days, and find this to be generally the case. Large amounts of insurance are being paid, and the pork packers who are packing on eastern account are moving funds from New York here, to be paid for hogs during the next few weeks. But it cannot be expected that these conditions of things will last; there has been an enormous loss of capital here, and unless new men with additional capital come in to transact the business that will be done here, there must be a pinch for ready money sometime between this and next spring. Thus far, however, the paper maturing at the banks has been paid with remarkable promptness. As near as we can estimate, from the experience of five of the banks, the aggregate amount of loans of all the banks now outstanding, is about one-third less than it was on October 7. Since October 17 the banks have taken back paper to an amount equal to about one-fifth of what they had outstanding before the fire, showing that one-half of the loans outstanding on October 7 have been paid.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	58¾
Philadelphia and Erie	25½
Lehigh Navigation	59⅝
Catawissa preferred	39⅝
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45½
Lehigh Valley Railroad	48⅝
North Pennsylvania Railroad	59½
Camden and Amboy Railroad	124½
Schuylkill Navigation	15
Reading	57

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 27, 1871.

REMARKS—The weather yesterday was warm and spring like, with a heavy rain in the evening. To-day, it is somewhat cold with indications of "falling weather." Whether there will be a "stirring of the waters" sufficient to let out the remainder of the coal fleet we are not prepared to say, so far as forecast. Trade generally is reported fair for the season, and those familiar with the laws governing it are of the opinion that it will so continue, even through the winter months. Prices show no changes worthy of special note. Stocks are held in full supply. In the dry goods line jobbers report a fair demand for woolen goods, which will increase with the cold weather. Produce and poultry is arriving freely by river and rail. Apples are still in abundant supply. Buckwheat flour is in demand.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts 274 bbls; sales prime winter apples in round lots from 60 to 65 per bbl; from store in small lots $2 50@3 00; choice eating apples $2 50@3 00; common $1 25@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is very firm at the following figures: Gallon buckets $10 50 per doz; kegs 60c. per gallon.

ANTHRACITE COAL—We are reported sales by the ton at $5 50; nut, pea, egg, stove and chestnut.

ASHES—Sales refined at 4¾@4¾c; pearls 9¼@c; potash 7¾c; common soda ash 4c; nitrate soda 4¾@4¾c.

BEANS—Sales prime white navy at $2 50@2 75 per bush; medium, $2 25@2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts 86 packages. There is a fair demand for choice table, with sales at 34@35c per lb. There is little call for common to medium.

BROOMS—fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BERSWAX—We have no change to note in prices, and quote at 30@32c per lb.

BAKING POWDER—There is a moderate demand, with sales of ¼-lb cans by the dozen at $1 25, $2 per ½-lb can; 1-lb cans, $3 75; ½-gallon, $6 per dozen for 3-lb cans.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note, and give the following as the ruling rates: Sugar-cured hams 15@16c; ribbed sides 8¾c; short ribbed sides 9c; clear sides 9¾@c; breakfast bacon 11¾c; Shoulders, sugar-cured, 9¾c; plain shoulders 8c; ham sausage 11¾c; fierce lard 10c; kegs 11¾c; hams 13@13½; tierced beef 16½c. Mess pork $14 00 ₱ bbl.

CIDER—The supply is equal to the demand, with sales at $5 00@5 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Receipts light. We are reported sales at 19c for factory; New York Goshen 19½@20c; Ohio do 14¾@15c; Ohio factory 14c; dairy 11@12c. There is an active demand.

CRYSTAL WAX—We are reported sales at $3 25@3 50 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Demand for Sackett's Bell Berries active; bushel crates $4 50; per barrel $7@8; other varieties $3@4 per barrel.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, are worth 19c ₱ lb; short weight 17c; mould 13c.

CURRENT—Jessup's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosecrance, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; plaster, $2 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts light, there being only 4 reported; sales at easily $6 ₱ cwt.

DRIED FRUITS—We quote as follows: Peaches, halves at 10c@11c; quarter do 7@8c; mixed 5@6c; apples 7½@8c for light to western.

EGGS—Good fresh eggs are scarce and in demand. We are reported sales at 32c ₱ doz; pickled 29@25c.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours foot up 1,010 bbls. Prices remain unchanged at the following figures: Good spring extras $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl; choice Minnesota $5 25; fair to choice red winter $4 00@4 50. Rye flour, $4 50@5 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 50 ₱ cwt, or $2 50 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese, No. 1, at 72@75c for round lots.

GROCERIES—The market is moderately active at the following quotations:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 14c; A coffee, 12¾c; B coffee, 12c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12¾c ₱ lb.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11¾c; prime 10¾c; fair to prime 10@10¼c; common 9¾@10c; good 10½c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c; Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 30@1 40; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 85c; fair 55@60c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 60c. Young Hyson fancy $1 40; good 85c; fair 60c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; do choice 70@72c.

Rice—Carolina 9¾c; Rangoon 8c; Patna 8¾@8¾c.

Syrups—Havemeyer & Sheffield's drip syrup 43c.

GRAIN—Receipts large for the receipts wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat—sacks	1,000	Oats	2,000
Corn	560	Barley	980
Rye			

It will be noticed that there is a falling off in the receipts of wheat, and, as a consequence, prices are firm, but ruling slightly lower. We continue to quote fair to prime red winter at $1 40@1 45, and good white at $1 45@1 50. Oats—There is a steady demand, with receipts sales on track at 46@47c ₱ bush, with the usual advance from store. Corn—New ear in round lots sold at 47@48c; shelled 43@44c; quite dull. Rye—There is a fair demand at 90@92c ₱ bush. Barley—We quote spring at 80@85c, and fall at 85@90c ₱ bush. There is a fair demand.

HORSES—At 60@70c; old 70@80 ₱ lb; demand limited.

HAY—Sales baled at $22 00@26 00 as to quality; wagon $20@24 00.

HUSKS—There is a fair demand at 2½@2½c.

HIDES—Sales green salted at 10½@11c; butchers' do sc; green salted kip 14@16c; green salted calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales made at 28@30c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $3 00@3 50 ₱ bbl.

LARD—Kettle rendered, 13½c; prime 12½c; dressed 12½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—No 1 82@85c ₱ gallon; No 2 at 80@c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c ₱ gal.

MINCE MEAT—"Atmore's," "Sincerity" and "Wyman's" brands sold at 13c ₱ lb. "Monarch" held at 14c.

MALT LIQUORS—Middlings ₱ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 00; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 90; bran $1 50; buckwheat $1 50.

ONIONS—Common $2 25@2 60 ₱ bbl; silver skins $2 25@3 00.

POTATOES—Peachblows 75@80c ₱ bushel; Jersey sweets $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00@3 25 ₱ bush.

PEANUTS—There is a light demand; old stock; 3½c ₱ lb.

POULTRY—Dressed turkeys 15@16c ₱ lb; live chickens 5c@6c ₱ pair; live turkeys $1 00; 1 50@2 00 each.

RAGS—Sales at 4¾@4¾c ₱ lb.

ROSIN—Basis of quotations—sales of ¾-lb cans at $1 50; ¾-lb $3; 1-lb $5 ₱ doz.

SEEDS—Timothy $2 50@2 75 ₱ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—Sales at 2½ and at 85; small lots $2 00 ₱ bbl.

SUMAC—We are reported sales Tennessee at 4½c ₱ lb.

VENISON—10@12c ₱ lb, gross weight; saddles 20c.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½@ 8c.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines. Last common rectified 95c@ $1 00 ₱ proof rectified $1 05@1 10; rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ₱ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $1 00@3 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 27, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone no quotable change; holders were firmer in their views, but the transactions did not counit much, as there were no sales. The general impression among dealers seems to be that the market will undergo but little alteration during the present year. The following are the asking rates:

CRUDE.

Holders are willing to accept the following figures: Spot lots, delivered on the cars or at the wells, Oil. all year 10¾c. We did not learn of any sales.

REFINED.

The market seemed firmer. The following were the asking rates: Spot, 20¾c; November 20¾c; December 21c; January, 1872, 21¾c. These figures mean Eastern delivery.

[For latest oil dispatches see fourth page.]

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 27, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 21 cars or 378 head. In all directions those were, as usual, droves from Eastern Liberty, Washington, Greene and Butler counties, making in all not less than 250 head of cattle on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle generally, seemed to be of the medium class, not so many prime being on sale; a falling off of this grade. The market opened up slow on medium and common grades and continued so to the close; while on the better grades, owing to the fact that they were not so plenty, the market was more active, and all of strictly prime cattle were sold at about last weeks prices, while common and medium, which were in supply greater than the demand, sold at figures a shade lower, the market closing weak with some tail ends left over.

STOCKERS.

The number of stock cattle on sale was larger than for some months, and were of a good quality. The number of farmers and dealers from the country inquiring for this class of stock was quite large. The market ruled active and sales were made of all the offerings, at prices ranging from $3 50 to $4 50 per hundred lbs. One drover sold out his drove and had to purchase some from his neighbors to fill orders for parties in the country. The trade for stockers which has ruled so dull for a long time looks if it would be good for a while to come, as the inquiry is fair and was in excess of the supply. The following are the rates ruling for the different grades: For extra, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs cattle, $4 50@5; prime 1,200 to 1,300 lbs steers, $5 25@5 50; medium, 1,100 to 1,200 steers, $4 75@5 00; common butcher steers, $4 00@4 50; cows and heifers, $2 50 to $4 50; bulls, $2 00@3 00; stockers, $3 50@4 00.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. R. McKown, Agent Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	7
J. Dowling, from Chicago	
L. Rothchild, from Dalton, Ohio	1
S. Manzy, from Anderson, Ohio	1
H. Kirkpatrick, from Mansfield, Ohio	2
Neely & Irey, from Newark, Ohio	1
Greenwand & K., from Wooster, Ohio	1
C. F. Labelin, from Clinton, Ohio	1
S. Johns, from Bellair, Ohio	1
A. Smith, from Bellair, Ohio	1
J. Arnold, from Canal Dover, Ohio	1
Shoemaker, from Burlington, Ohio	1
J. Ramsey, from Bridgeport, Ohio	1
HOGS.	Cars.
C. F. Labelin from Waynesburg, Ohio	1
Greenwald & K., from Upper Sandusky, Ohio	2
P. M. Sowden, from Steubenville	1
J. Anderson, from Massilon, Ohio	1
J. Sears, from Salem, Ohio	1
Thomas Dalzell, from Enon, Ohio (mixed stock	1
SHEEP.	Cars.
J. S. Williams, from Enon, Ohio	1

Cattle Sales.

Following are the sales as reported by the different dealers:

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 42 head Ohio cattle at prices ranging from $4 25 to 5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

Hazlewood & Bro. sold 40 head cattle at prices from $3 50 to $5 12 ₱ 100 lbs.

S. Trauerman sold 30 head Washington county cattle, and 20 from Ohio at prices from $3 75 to $5 00.

Marks & Bro. sold 140 head Chicago cattle, part stockers; also 2 loads from Ohio; sold fat cattle at $4 75 to $5 75; stockers from $4 00 to $4 25.

Jacob Lobeman sold 22 head cattle from Washington county and Ohio, at prices from $3 50 to $4 50.

I. Shamberg sold 47 Ohio cattle at prices from $4 00 to $5 50 ₱ cwt.

E Katz sold 32 cattle from Chicago from $4 50 to $5 50.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 40 head Ohio cattle at prices from $4 25 to $6 25.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning was the largest of the season, there being fully 600 head in the hands of the different dealers. As might be expected when the offerings were so heavy, the prices ruled lower; and the trading was quite slow, as in a supply at low prices took hold liberally and fully 500 head were sold in small lots, at prices ranging from $6 25@6 50 for fair to good.

Emerick, Greenwald & Co. report 200 head from $4 25 to $4 60.

James Hunter sold 13 head, weighing 2,735 lbs, at $4 25 per hundred lbs.

Thomas Dalzell sold hogs at prices from $4 25 to $4 75.

J. Hector sold 150 head, at prices from $4 25 to $4 75 ₱ hundred.

J. Rothchild & Son sold 150 head from $4 to 4 75.

W. Thompson sold 10 head at $3 90.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, about 900 head. The market was dull and slow from the commencement to the close, with the supply (although light) fully up to, if not greater, than the demand, and prices from 5c to 5½c lower than the week. A number were left over and there were some small lots unsold, with trade very sluggish. The following are the sales as reported by the various dealers, from which the reader can have no better idea of the market:

M. H Byerly sold 137 head Butler county sheep at prices from $2 to $4 ₱ head.

John Young sold 240 head Butler county sheep at an average of $4 50 ₱ head.

Adam Ekkert, of Beaver, sold Ohio and Beaver county sheep at prices from $2 to $4 ₱ head.

T. Hindman sold 40 head Butler county sheep at from $4 to $5 ₱ 100 lbs.

John McGonigle sold 100 head Mercer county sheep at prices ranging from $2 25 to 100 lbs, averaging 75 lbs.

J. Ice sold 50 scalawags at $2 25 ₱ head; also, 20 lambs at $4 50 ₱ head; 59 left over.

W. A. Springer sold 10 head good Allegheny county sheep, at $4 50 ₱ head; also 40 at $3 ₱ head.

Jno. Drum sold 169 head Washington county sheep from $1 50 ₱ head to $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

J. S. Williamson sold 30 head good sheep at $4 50 ₱ head; also 81 head common at $3 ₱ head.

T. G. Dalzell sold 44 head common sheep from $3 to $3 75 ₱ head.

Kraus & Keefer sold 30 head lambs from $2 to $4 ₱ head.

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

November 25.—The market for pig iron is quiet, and the demand moderate. Advices of Scotch are well sustained and firm at the late advance. There is no prospect of a reduced cost of importation for some time to come, as the foreign makers are sold close up, and there are now large continental orders in the Scotch and English markets for future delivery.

The only thing likely to affect those markets in the near future, of buyers, is a material rise in the cost of American iron, such as shall bring the latter in close competition with the foreign article for consumption on this side of the Atlantic. Such a competition in the future is by no means unlikely, as American makers are rapidly extending their business, and the cost of production during the last few months, owing to the decline in coal, has been materially reduced.

Domestic pig is dull, and the extreme prices lately quoted are now difficult to realize. Only small lots are wanted, and the demand is principally for No. 2, which continues scarce. No. 1 brands are more plenty, and, with early orders mostly filled, the supply is increasing as shipping points. Manufacturers are working very cautiously, and not inclined to pile up their products at the present extreme cost of crude metal.

Manufactured iron of most descriptions is quiet but firm. The late advance in prices has operated rather to check the demand. But this advance, in most cases, has been met with no more than is warranted by the increased cost of material, and the margins of both producers and dealers continue very small.

Scotch pig is in good demand and prices are firm, with sales of leading brands No. 1, in small lots, at a range of $25 50@26 00 ₱ ton, including Garsherrie at $26 50@29 00, and Coltness at $29 50@30 00. American is weak in advance, with sales of card lots at $26 50@27 50 ₱ ton for the different numbers, including No. 3 extra at $29 00@30 00, and good brands No. 1 at $21@21 50 ₱ ton. Charcoal pig is firm at $45@50 00 ₱ ton, as to brand. Bar iron continues in fair demand and firm, with the exception of refined. We quote sales of English common at $75@80 00, and refined at $87 50@95 00. American refined lot is selling at $88@95 ₱ ton, as to size. Rails are in steady demand; English are selling at $70@80 00 ₱ ton, gold; American are firm at $72@75 00 ₱ ton, currency.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

November 25.—The wool market remains quiet, and prices exhibit no material change for any description. If anything, there is a firmer feeling for good Michigan fleeces, and the medium grades of Ohio and Pennsylvania, as these are scarce and wanted. But the stocks of all other grades of domestic are very light for the season, and as they are being constantly drawn upon there is no disposition on the part of holders to make concessions in order to effect sales. It seems to be the general opinion that wool is, just now, a good thing to hold as an investment; and some dealers are acting upon this hypothesis, in buying up desirable lots wherever they can be obtained a shade under the ruling currency. But with an easier money market, prices are now hard to find.

There can be no doubt that the exigencies of consumption will absorb the whole supply now visible, or that can be hunted up and laid down in our Eastern markets during the next six months, under ordinary circumstances, a materially higher range of prices would be inevitable before the end of the present wool season; and with an active demand from manufacturers, such a demand would speedily take place.

But the latter are hardly satisfied with the prospect before them, that any one with $10,000 stake and contingencies that they feel obliged to proceed cautiously. They operate only in view of present requirements, and will not buy staple to any extent unless they have orders in hand for goods at prices based on the present cost of the material. Their margins just now are too small for them to go ahead on a venture. Hence the disposition to clip is likely to pass into consumption only as fast as its products may choose to travel on the same road.

There have been considerable sales of the foreign wool the past week, but mostly at prices which will hardly suffice to replace the kinds disposed of from future importation.

Sales of domestic for the week have been light and foot up only about 600,000 lbs. Included are 14,000 lbs XX Ohio at 62½c; 18,000 lbs medium do 65c; 15,000 heavy do 58c; 5,000 lbs do 62½c; 25,000 lbs Michigan, 66c; 3,000 lbs do 62c; 25,000 lbs No 1 do 64c; 5,000 lbs do 65c; 15,000 lbs X New York State 65@67½c; 5,000 lbs X Wisconsin 61; 5,000 lbs heavy Western 57½c; 1,500 lbs No¼ do 62½c; 7,000 lbs scoured $1 05; 27,000 lbs unwashed Western 40@42c; 1,500 lbs tub washed Western 52c; 12,000 lbs unmerchantable 52c.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Live stock—The weather is fine, but markets full of everything, and the demand runs on poultry. Cattle are a dead set, and $9,000 for the week, and 200 to-day; 196 cars at Communipaw, 98 at One Hundredth street, and 56 at Weehawken. This being the third week of the heavy run, piling up just when Thanksgiving Day requires less beef, thoroughly breaks the market, the losses being frightful. Drove after drove has lost cost in Chicago. The average decline for the week is 1 cent, ¾ cent on best and 1½ cents on poor. Texans hard to sell; they are held at 7c. Thin western steers brought 5¾@6c; fair to good, 6¼@6¾c; prime to choice: a few fancy butchers' steers 7½c; average of market 19c. Many cattle left unsold. There were a number of fat droves, 1,000 to 1,200 for the week, and Kentucky 1,900, Texas only 300. Veals—Receipts 84 cars, sold at 8@9c; 17 cars Illinois 6¾ cwt. sas.¾c; 6 cars good Ohio 7¼ cwt. 9¼@c; 3 cars prime 8¾ cwt. loadie; 6 cars 7 cwt. Illinois 9¾c.

Sheep—Receipts 2,700 for the week, and 6,900 today. Market steady at 4¾@5c for sheep, and 5 to 7¼c for lambs. 3 cars Kentucky sheep 73a85. Its 2,2 3 cars Ohio 8¾ 8¾c.

Hogs—Receipts 46,700 for the week, and 15,900 yesterday and to-day. Live are worth 6¼@6½c; dressed brought 8¾@8¾c in a somewhat active market.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—Bagging in limited demand prices steady; hemp and flax laid, cash, 10c; factory steady; middling 18½c. Flour in fair order demand for all grades; extra family $6 20@6 50. Grain—shipping light; dealers paying about $1 50 for red and white wheat; 45c for new car corn; 40c for oats; 50c for rye. Provisions in light demand but steady; mess pork at $13 00; bacon shoulders 7¼c; sides, clear rib, 7¾c; do sides sc, in round lots. Bulk shoulders 5¾c; do sides, clear rib, 6¾c; do sides, clear rib, 7c; Hams, sugar cured, 14½c; do plain 14c. Lard barls. Hogs firm; demand good. Cattle $4 50@ receipts light; but large arrive expected to-night. Whisky quiet at 90c.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 110¾@111.

NEW YORK, November 27—P. M.

MONEY

In the morning money was easy at to 6 ₱ cent. Later in the day loans were made as high as 7 ₱ cent. gold.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet 109.

GOLD

Gold was dull but steady at 110¾@111. Loans were made at from to ₱ cent. for carrying. Clearings $17,700,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and steady. The sickness of the Prince of Wales attracts attention here, for the reason that his death might be followed with political disturbances in England, which could not fail to affect the English markets and indirectly our own.

Coupon 1881	113¾	5-20s, 1867	114¾
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	114¾
5-20s, 1864	111¾	10-40s	109¾
5-20s, 1865	111¾	Currency 6s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾		

STATE BONDS.

Southern State securities on the last call were higher on new South Carolinas, and without much change in other bonds.

Missouri 6s	96	Virginias, old	61
Tennessees, old	65½	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	65	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	66		

STOCKS.

The stock market opened weak, and so continued until after the first board, when it began to improve, and was strong until the afternoon, then became heavy with a general decline in prices. There was more pressure to sell, and the decline ranged from ¼ to 1¾, being most marked in Northwest common, Wabash, Rock Island, St. Paul common and Ohio. The principal dealings of the day were in North west common, Wabash, Rock Island and Ohio. Chicago & Alton declared a semi-annual dividend of 3¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, and passed the dividend on the common stock. This action created considerable disappointment, and in connection with the increased activity in money had much to do with the change in the speculative feeling from "strength to weak."

Western Union	67¾	New Jersey Cen	111
Quicksilver	26¾	St. Paul	54¾
Quicksilver pref	65	do pref	75¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	57¾	Toledo & Wabash	63¼
American Express	59	do pref	82
United States	24¾	Fort Wayne	96
Pacific Mail	46¾	Terre Haute	15
New York Central	92	do pref	50
N. Y. Central Scrip	87¾	Chicago & Alton	116¾
Erie	30¾	do pref	120
Erie pref	64	Ohio & Mississippi	41¾
Harlem	118¾	C. & A	84
Harlem pref	132	Northern & Quincy	128
Reading	93¾	Lake Shore	88¾
Mich Central	117	Panama	183
Cleveland & Pitts	125	Illinois Central	132¾
North western com	61¾	Union Pacific	89¾
do pref	84	C P Bonds	103¾
Rock Island	103¾	Union	91¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 27, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and declined; No 1 spring $1 23; No 2, $1 17¾; No 3, $1 08¾ at 09; No 2 spring, seller December, $1 18; seller last half December $1 19; January $1 20.

CORN—Quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 40¾c; rejected 39¾c; seller December, 40¼@40¾c; January 40¼@40¾c.

RYE—Firm at 64@64¾c.

OATS—Dull but lower, at 31@31¾c; seller December 31¾@32c; January 32c.

BARLEY—Declined; No 2 66@67c; No 3 48@48c.

PORK—Firm; mess $12 35@12 37; seller January, $12 62@12 65; February $12 70@12 85; seller March $12 60@13 12.

LARD—Quiet and unchanged; sweet pickled hams 9@9½c, according to age and weight.

GREEN MEATS—Hams 6¾@7¾c; shoulders 3½c; long clear 6¾c.

BULKMEATS—Quiet and unchanged; sweet pickled hams 9@9½c, according to age and weight.

GREEN MEATS—Hams 6¾@7¾c; shoulders 3½c; long clear 6¾c.

LARD—Quiet and unchanged at 8¾c.

WHISKY—Firm at 90c.

FREIGHTS—Firm at 10@10¾ 8S for common to good; $9 90@5 25 for choice to extra.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm; sales 2,000 bales; middling uplands 19¾c; do Orleans 20c; sales to-day 2,000 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; net receipts 2,000 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales; stock 56,000 bales; consolidated net receipts 6,000 bales; exports 3,000 bales; sales 3,000 bales; stock 200,000 bales; gross receipts 7,000 bales; exports 3,000 bales; stock 200,000 bales. Flour—Receipts 9,000 bbls; sales 7,000 bbls; State and Western 5@10c ₱ bbl better; superfine Western and State $5 75@6 10; common to good $6 20@6 55; good to choice $6 60@7 00; white lily extra $6 75@7 00; extra round hoop Ohio $7 00@7 50; extra Genesee $7 00@7 50; St. Louis $6 70@7 25. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts 54,000 bush; 1,000 bush sold; declined; spring No. 2 $1 44@1 49; winter red Western $1 50@1 52; amber $1 56@1 62; white $1 62@1 73. Rye dull and nominal; western 90c. Barley firm; western 93½c; State 95@95c; Canada West at 1 10@1 Malt active; Canada West $1 05@1 12. Corn dull and declined; western mixed spot 47@47½c; futures dull and weak. Hay and Hops unchanged. Eggs quiet and nominal. Coffee—demand fair and firm. Sugar—Refining, Muscavado 7¼@

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Meeting of the Italian Parliament in Rome—Speech of Victor Emanuel.

ROME, November 27.—For the first time since the occupation of Rome, the Italian Parliament met in this city to-day. It was opened by a speech delivered in person by His Majesty King Victor Emanuel. In commencing he alluded to the events connected with the occupation of the city, and said Italy restored to herself had recognized her place in the world. He was convinced that Rome would remain the seat of the Pontificate. The relations between Italy and all other nations, His Majesty said, are friendly, and he believed that peace would continue; but he warned Parliament that they would be held to a strict account in the future if they neglected to perfect a thorough reorganization of the military and naval forces of the Kingdom.

SEVERE WEATHER.

Extreme Cold in the Northwest—Fearful Storm in Utah—The Sun Obscured Since the 19th—Affairs in Salt Lake—The Mormons will Never Surrender Polygamy.

MILWAUKEE, November 27.—Reports from the Northern Pacific Railroad say the thermometer has been down to twenty-three and thirty-six degrees below zero, with heavy winds. Trains are stopped by the drifting snow, and the telegraph wires broken in several places by the severe cold.

SALT LAKE, November 27.—The following dispatch was received by the *Herald* this evening from Cuttonwood: Since the last report the storms have not in the least subsided, but if possible are more fearful than ever. Parties who have been here the last two winters, say they never knew as terrific a one in the canon. We have not seen the sun since Sunday, 19th. The wind is blowing, the snow drifting, trees falling and everything is gloomy. Work is generally suspended. Though there has been no slide in the last forty-eight hours, they are momentarily expected, and especially on Emma Hill. All hope of finding the body of C. Morrison is now given up until spring. His wife is almost distracted. Since the slides of Friday last no teams have passed up or down the canon.

Leading Mormons themselves are very anxious that Brigham Young should be here next Monday for trial. They say positively he will appear at the time ordered if the prevailing storms admit. He has been notified by telegraph, and it is stated has already started for Salt Lake.

Elder Orson Pratt, in the Tabernacle yesterday, preached with great earnestness in favor of polygamy. He said polygamy was one of the chief tenets of the Mormon religion. If that was taken away the religion would be destroyed. The proposal to give up polygamy for the sake of a State organization, or for any other purpose, would never receive the consent of the Mormon people. In fact, the Mormons would not surrender polygamy or any part of their religion for any Government. These remarks were received with loud cheers all over the house of "that's so," "we won't."

A dispatch from the Tintic mining district says a terrible storm has been raging there for the last thirty-six hours, of sleet and snow. It is still snowing and the wind blowing.

Another side on Cottonwood is reported, by which four men lost their lives. On the Alta the snow is ten feet deep and at last accounts it was still storming furiously.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 27, 1871, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Northwesterly winds will probably diminish to-night and veer to the northeast in the Middle and Eastern States by Tuesday noon. Pleasant weather will prevail in the South Atlantic States, and an area of low barometer over the east of the Mississippi, with cloudy and threatening weather extending eastward to the Blue ridge; partially cloudy weather with light winds will prevail on the lakes. Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Norfolk, New York and New London.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 27, 1871.

ALEXIS AT THE OPERA.

Grand Duke Alexis and suite attended the opera at the Academy of Music to-night and were enthusiastically received by the audience, while the band played the Russian national hymn.

CONNOLLY UNABLE TO GET BAIL.

At a late hour to-night Connolly had procured but nine hundred thousand dollars bail.

POLITICAL.

The 'Possum Policy Indorsed.

KANSAS CITY, MO., November 27.—The *Sunday Times* of this city had eleven columns of letters from prominent men in all parts of Missouri, indorsing the passive policy. These indorsements are from Senators, Representatives, Generals, Judges and citizens.

Saltillo, Mexico, Attacked by the Revolutionists.

MATAMORAS, November 27.—The revolutionists under General Mentus attacked Saltillo on the 25th. The fighting is still going on. General Rocha is advancing from San Luis Potosi with strong Government forces within riding distance. Trevino is reported short of ammunition. Communication is interrupted entirely beyond Mier. Three hundred reinforcements for Matamoras are expected by sea from Vera Cruz.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—River nine feet three inches and falling. Arrived: Alaska, Emma Floyd and Spray. Weather cool and cloudy. The towboat Dart struck a hidden obstruction near the Kentucky shore, three miles below Maysville, on Saturday night, and sank in ten feet of water, badly twisted and careened toward the starboard side. The T. D. Lane ran through herself below the city last night. She came up on one engine and laid over for repairs.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—Weather cloudy. River falling with five feet four inches in the canal, and three feet four inches in the chute; seven feet to Evansville. Weather cloudy and cool. Freights are somewhat depleted by large shipments. Arrived: Armadillo, Palmetto, Cincinnati; Petrel and barges, Pomeroy; J. H. Moulton and tow, Ironton; Richmond Belle, Richmond. Departed: Spray, Alaska, Charmer, Cincinnati; Armadillo, Arkansas river; Palmetto, Yazoo river; J. H. Moulton, New Orleans; Richmond Belle, Vicksburg; Petrel and barges, Wm. Cowan and barges, Sampson and barges, St. Louis; Liberty, Ironton; Assignee, Louisville. The Arkansas and White River Packet Company to-day sold the Pink Varnie to Henry Miller, J. H. Porter and Thos. Hunt, of Evansville, for $2,200, cash. Porter and Hunt have a fourth each and Miller one half. The boat will be put in the trade from Evansville to Memphis, or Wabash river.

LOUISVILLE, November 27.—The two flatboats which lodged on the falls on Friday evening got adoat to-day. One landed at Portland and the other at New Albany. One belonged to Platt & Wager, of Rising Sun, Indiana. The cargo is insured for $4,000 in the Madison Insurance Company. The other boat belonged to Murphy & Baker, of Rising Sun. The cargo consisted one hundred barrels of potatoes, forty tons of hay and a lot of bulk meat. All was lost except a portion of the meat. Insured for $5,500 in the Madison Insurance Company. The boat has entered protest.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 27.—Weather cloudy and mild with signs of rain. River about stationary. Port List: Down, Evansville, 11 P. M.; City of Helena, 3 A. M.; Louis Jones, 4:30; Torascan, 4:30; Charles Bodman and Nightingale, 5; Mary Ament, 4; Kate Robinson, 4; Quickstep, 4 P. M.; Fayette, 8; Eddyville and Florence Lee, 8. Business active.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 27.—Arrived—St Mary, Cincinnati, 7 p. m.; Fannie Brandeen, Memphis, 1; Jno Scott, Cincinnati, 3; Orleans, St Louis, 2; Texas, Pittsburgh, 2; Mollie Ebert, St Louis, 2; Idlewild, Evansville, 2; Marie Corry, St Louis, 2; City of Cairo, St Louis, 5; John Kyle, St Louis, 5; Ike Hammett, Memphis, 5; Potomac, Louisville, 6; Mary Houston, Louisville, 8; Crescent City, Louisville, 8; Sam Brown, Pittsburgh, 7. Departed—Rob Roy, for St Louis, 3 P. M.; S. Kellogg, St Louis, 3; Grand Tower, Memphis, 3; Jno Scott, South, 3; Oleanus, Red River, 4; Sir Mark, New Silvers, 4; Idlewild, Evansville, 4; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans, 5; Richmond, New Orleans, 5; Tom Jasper, St Louis, 5. The river has fallen five inches. The weather cloudy with indications of snow; thermometer 34.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Arrived—H C Yeager, Commonwealth, P W Strader, Henry Aims and City Queen; Jno Porter, Park, Painter, Stillwater, Belle Memphis, Memphis. Departed—St Joseph. The river is falling slowly and considerable light ice running. Freights to New Orleans have advanced; four 50c; whisky $2 50; pork $1 25; bay 50c; ground feed 40c. Rates to Vicksburg and Memphis have also advanced. Weather cloudy, with a little sleet this evening.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—Weather cloudy and cool.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 27.—Down: Belfast, Lackawanna. Up: Belle Lee and Mary Miller. Weather warm and clear. River rising.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, November 27.—River falling fast. Arrived—Dardenelle, above; Cleburne, Memphis. Departed: Columbia, St. Louis; Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans. Cloudy and chilly.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Arrived: Importer, Seminole, Arkansas, Kate Kearney, Pauline Carroll, St. Louis; Carrie A. Thorn, Louisville. Departed: Mohawk and barges, St. Louis.

STATE NEWS.

Mrs. Sarah Peet, one of the first settlers of Potter county, died on the 19th, aged ninety years.

David Smith, of Rock Forge, Center county, accidentally shot and killed himself while deer hunting on Sunday week, in Clearfield county.

North East, Erie county, glories in having the two largest gas wells in the world.

The rink at Oil City will be ready for use in time for the first "cold snap."

Meadville is soon to have water works.

The Salem Baptist church, in Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, caught fire during service, on Sunday week, causing a panic in the congregation, but the flames were easily subdued and the damage slight.

Four steamships are under way at Roach's shipyard, at Chester, one of which will take a year to complete.

A girl of thirteen years, named Annie Seibert, was burned to death in Fogelsville, Lehigh county, ten days ago, by her clothes catching fire from the grate.

Mrs. Ann Cavanaugh, mother of Dr. James Cavanagh, died at Bethlehem, on the 22d, in the ninety-first year of her age.

Rev. Tomas Craig, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Mercersburg, delivered his fortieth anniversary sermon on Sunday week.

Erie is talking of forming a manufacturing corporation to make railroad iron, and another to make furniture on a large scale.

James Abbot, while under the influence of liquor, endeavored to save his little son, who had fallen into a stream near New Hope, Bucks county, last week, and both were drowned.

A man in Corry named Gale wants to give ten acres of land in that town to any one who will put a rolling mill on it.

John D. James, court crier of Bucks county for nearly sixty years, has retired. Mathias Zahm, equally as long in the same service in Lancaster county, still continues efficiently to act.

R. A. Lamberton, Esq., of Harrisburg, has been elected Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania.

An ax factory will commence operations in Towanda about the 1st of January.

It is rumored that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has offered $20,000 for an interest in a newly discovered tin quarry at Glendon. The ore is pronounced of great value.

The Allentown *Chronicle* states that the largest and finest furnace property in the United States is that of the Thomas Iron Company at Hokendaqua. It represents a capital of $1,500,000, and turns out 1,500 tons of iron ore per week.

CITY MATTERS.

The Commercial at Beaver Falls.

C. W. Taylor, Esq., is the authorized agent of the COMMERCIAL at Beaver Falls. Mr. Taylor is a regular dealer in papers, periodicals and stationary.

CITY COUNCILS.

Communication from the Water Commission—Petition from the Boiler Makers—Councilmen as Contractors—A Committee of Investigation Raised—The Consolidated Gas Company Empowered to Lay Pipes—The Furniture for City Hall—Citizens' Meeting to Consider River Improvements—Reports of Committees etc., etc.

Yesterday afternoon there was held a regular meeting of City Councils.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at 2:10 P. M., when, on motion of Mr. Seely, Mr. Riddell was called to preside, in the absence of Dr. Gross.

The clerk then read the minutes of the previous meetings, which were approved.

Mr. Riddell announced that he was sorry to learn that Dr. Gross was seriously indisposed, and asked the indulgence of the body while he would endeavor to discharge the duties of the President to the best of his ability.

Mr. McCune presented sundry petitions for the reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Rafferty—A petition for the construction of a sewer on Slate alley. Street Committee.

Mr. Morrow—A petition for water pipe on Ann street. Water Committee.

The same gentleman stated that he had been requested by the Common Councils to attend a meeting to be held this evening in City Hall, to take action in reference to the improvement of the Ohio river.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

Petition for a sewer from Aiken street to Wylie avenue; also, petition for the grading of Liberty street from Frankstown avenue to the Mellon property. Street Committee.

Mr. Liddell—petition for change of grade on Mulberry alley, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets. Street Committee.

Mr. E. P. Jones—resolution for the opening of Wylie street between Center and Wylie avenues. Street Committee.

Mr. Cassiday—a resolution asking that the City Engineer and the Street Committee inquire into an alleged obstruction of Thirty-third street by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Adopted.

Mr. Lloyd—an ordinance changing the place of election in the Fourteenth ward to the new school house. Read three times and passed.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER WORKS.

The same gentleman read the action of the Water Committee electing Mr. James Hemphill Superintendent in place of Mr. French, deceased, and asked Councils to indorse the action.

Mr. Burgwin thought that a joint session of Councils should be held for the purpose of electing a Superintendent, and moved that the Clerk notify Common Councils that Select Council would meet with them at 2:30 for the purpose.

The President thought the point well taken and the resolution was passed.

Mr. Lloyd, a petition and ordinance granting Moorhead & Co. the right to erect a bridge over Second avenue, at their mills, for the purpose of laying a track to connect with the Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. Burgwin amended by moving that Councils grant such rights in the matter as in their power, and that if it prove a nuisance it be taken down after six months' notice. Ordinance as amended passed finally.

Mr. Ahlborn—A petition for damages done by a change of grade on Thirty-ninth street. Road Committee.

Mr. Chislett—Petition for additional gas lamps in the Seventeenth ward. Gas Committee.

Mr. Burgwin—Petition for new engine house.

Mr. McCune, under a suspension of the rules, presented an ordinance from the Finance Committee instructing the Controller to issue $100,000 of new city bonds for the redemption of bonds now maturing and issued under the Loan.

The yeas and nays were called on the third reading and final passage of the ordinance, and it was passed unanimously.

BUSINESS FROM COMMON COUNCIL.

The following business from Common Council was then acted on:

Resolution instructing City Hall Commission to furnish City Hall; resolution of inquiry into the boiler business; appointment of committee to audit accounts of the City Hall Committee; report of the committee on the erection of drinking fountains; ordinance changing the grade of Shingiss street; ordinance changing grade and widening sidewalks on Ella street; report in relation to the grade of Taylor street; report of Committee on Prevention of Smoke; resolution in relation to the indebtedness of the Oakland Railway (laid over); petition for improvement of Dinwiddie street, near Rose, (objected to and laid over); relative to the obstruction of sewers by vehicles; ordinance relative to numbering houses; resolution relative to relieving Penn avenue of a portion of the vehicle travel upon it; report of the Survey Committee; resolution relative to the payment of viewers; ordinance granting certain privileges to the Oakland Passenger Railway Company; ordinance for two additional policemen for the intersection of Penn and Pearl avenues; report of the Police Committee; report of the Railroad Committee in relation to the occupancy of Liberty street by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; ordinance in relation to the payment of Court costs by the city; petition of W. A. D. Rhinehart to lay sewer on Monongahela wharf; resolution in relation to the closing of the Soldiers' Home. The action of Common Council on the business given was concurred in, save where otherwise noted.

THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY.

The opinion of the City Solicitor in regard to the rights of the Consolidated Gas Company (previously published) was received and filed.

The resolution granting the Consolidated Gas Company certain rights was then taken up as passed in Common Council.

Mr. Kirk moved to concur with C. C. in the final passage of the resolution, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Shipton objected to giving the Company any right to open streets or dig trenches, without it gave the city a guarantee that it will make proper use of the privileges granted.

The ayes and nays were called on the resolution, and it was passed finally by an almost unanimous vote.

The resignation of Mr. James Littell, as a member of Select Council from the Fourth ward, was read and received.

Mr. McCune, from the Finance Committee, reported in favor of the payment of certain bills for printing. Adopted.

FROM THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Lloyd, from the Water Committee, presented the following report:

To the Select and Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—The Water Committee report the expenditures of the Water Department for the month of October amounting in the sum of $31,447 62:

Permanent extension.....$5,555 38

Total paid November 4th.....$31,447 62

The usual warrants were ordered to be drawn.

The report was received.

Mr. Rafferty—A petition from the boiler makers. Laid over as out of order.

Mr. Wainwright presented majority and minority reports from the MarketCommittee in relation to the contractort, Mr. Malone's claim, for the completion of the Fifth avenue market.

The reports were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morrow—An ordinance granting Welsh & Bro. the privilege of erecting an iron clad stable on the rear of their premises on Penn street. Passed finally.

THE GAS COMMITTEE.

Mr. Shipton, from the Gas Committee, offered a resolution providing for the erection of thirty-six gas posts in various portions of the city. Passed.

Mr. E. P. Jones—An ordinance providing for the grading of Hazelwood avenue, from Second avenue to the Monongahela river. Passed finally.

Also, report of viewers on opening of Lang avenue, from Penn avenue to the Pennsylvania Railroad. Adopted.

Also, reports of viewers in regard to grading of Wilmot and Main streets. Adopted.

Mr. Aiken, from a special committee, reported a resolution requiring that the papers in the several cases where an increase in the amount of damages awarded certain property holders on Penn avenue was demanded, be submitted with the report of the viewers, to Court for settlement. Adopted.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

Mr. Burgwin, from the Water Commission read a preliminary report which, however, contained nothing of public interest, merely stating that the commission was endeavoring to fulfill its duties as especially as possible, and that the immense amount of labor which it had to perform before it could make a satisfactory or intelligible report guaranteed it in asking for further time. Accepted and approved.

PETITION FROM BOILER MAKERS.

Mr. Rafferty called for the reading of the communication from the boiler makers. It was as follows:

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh:

GENTLEMEN—The petition of the undersigned boiler manufacturers of said city respectfully represents that we have been informed that the Water Committee of said Councils, at a recent meeting, ordered five new boilers for the water works, amounting in value to more than five thousand dollars. We are also informed that this contract was awarded without the usual advertisement and plan, and that the same was given to a firm, a member of which is a member of said committee. This is in direct conflict with the city charter, section 27, page 37, of Shigle's Digest, and we call upon the said city authorities to attend to this matter, and ask that the same be referred to a special committee for investigation.

Signed by Watson & Munroe, A. Stettler & Sons, James McNeill & Bro., T. H. Doughas & Son, P. Reppert & Co., Levi Bremman & Ward, Wm. Sampson.

The communication was received and Messrs. McCune and ——— appointed in Select Council.

NOT SUCH A GREAT JOB AFTER ALL.

Mr. McCune complained that he could not possibly give the matter the necessary time and attention which it appeared to demand.

Mr. Lloyd explained that he thought the matter could be settled in a very few minutes by the committee, and that the house would not spend half an hour over the matter unless it first became satisfied that some endeavored to be make out.

Mr. McCune was retained on the committee.

A communication was read from the Controller asking transfers from sundry appropriations. The necessary resolution was adopted.

The plans of sundry streets, adopted in Common Council, was then taken up and the action of the other branch concurred in.

Mr. Rafferty read a remonstrance against the vacation of Friendship avenue, which had been determined upon in Common Council. Select Council then concurred and referred the matter to the Survey Committee.

The action of Common Council in relation to the purchase of ground from Mrs. Denny for a new Market House was non-concurred in.

All other business from the Common Council, not otherwise noted, was concurred in, and Council, on motion, adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Oliver, J. E. McKelvey, Esq., was chosen President *pro tem.*

A quorum being present, Council proceeded to business.

THE BOILER CONTRACTS.

Mr. D. W. C. Carroll presented the following:

WHEREAS, A statement has been circulated the past few days, reflecting upon the character and standing of a member of this Council, relating to the taking of contracts for steam boilers, whilst in the line of his duty as member of Councils, be it *Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed, three from Common and two from Select branch, to inquire into the facts of the case as alleged, and report to these Councils the result of their inquiries at the next regular meeting.

Several members called upon Mr. Carroll to make personal explanation.

Mr. Carroll stated that after the death of Mr. French, the Water Committee met to consult in regard to a successor. It was known to them that Mr. French had been making repairs on the old boilers at the Water Works, and that they were by no means safe. Mr. Hemphill was selected as Superintendent, and the question of machinery at once came up. An examination of the old boilers showed them to be in a much more dangerous condition than was generally supposed. A new set was deemed necessary to guard against the risk of accident, which might result in a stoppage of the water supply throughout the city. The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Lloyd, was authorized to procure new boilers at once, in the shortest possible time. At his solicitation, the work was taken in hand by Messrs. Carroll & Snyder, at ten and a half cents per pound, and to be completed in sixty days. Mr. Carroll at first declined to take the contract, but at last did so, as there was no violation of the law for the Chairman of the Water Committee in such an emergency to order the work wherever he thought best, provided the city was not wronged in the transaction. Under these circumstances the work had been commenced, and the committee would hear him out that he had taken the contract reluctantly. Erroneous statements had been made concerning the matter, and the facts had been misrepresented in the newspapers. It was charged that the new Water Commission, of which the Speaker was a member, had established a bad precedent, etc., and an effort was thus made to bring that body into disrepute. He would state, very frankly, that he desired a full investigation, believing that a knowledge of all the facts would result in the vindication, not only of the committee, but of himself. Furthermore, he was willing that any other person or persons should take the work, if the Councils would relieve his firm of it.

Mr. Watson said the price was very reasonable. He had paid ten and a half cents a pound for boilers, last summer, for Spencer, McKee & Co.'s, and the price of iron had advanced since then.

Mr. John Fleming thought a committee should be appointed. No member of Councils was prohibited from making these boilers, or from selling anything that the city required, provided the price demanded was just and reasonable. The sensational and scurrilous reports circulated in some of the papers were calculated to do Councilmen great injustice, and he was in favor of putting his foot on them.

Mr. Chalmers defended the action of the Water Committee. He said the price to be paid Carroll & Snyder was very low—as low as the rate one year ago, while it was well known iron had advanced. The entire Committee approved this action, and so he thought Councils and the public would when the facts were known.

Mr. McCandless had no fault to find with the Committee if the work was to be done as cheaply and as well as any other person could do it.

Mr. Follansbee—I understood Mr. Fleming to say that there had been no violation of the law in giving out the contract. Why, then, appoint a Committee?

Mr. Morgan—The law says no member of Council shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract or job for the city. It is explained, however, that this exception is justified on the ground of emergency or necessity.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and Messrs. John Fleming, W. B. Negley, and E. F. Anderson were appointed on said Committee on part of Common Council. (Mr. Chalmers was subsequently substituted for Mr. Anderson.)

FURNITURE FOR CITY HALL.

Mr. Hare presented the following:

In the absence of Col. Wm. Phillips, President of the Board of Municipal Hall Commissioners, I have been requested to ask Councils to appoint a committee to audit the accounts of said Board, and also a committee to furnish a hall with furniture, etc., ready for occupancy on or before the first day of January next. JARED M. BASSE,

For Commissioners.

The above was accompanied with a resolution for the appointment of a committee to furnish the city offices, and have them ready for acceptance by the first of January.

Several members asked why the City Hall Commissioners did not furnish the building themselves?

Mr. W. B. Negley read that section of the act which gives Councils power to furnish the hall, as well as build it.

Mr. Hare stated that the commission was out of funds, and they desired councils to order the purchase of the furniture.

Mr. Scott thought the commissioners could raise any amount of money they required.

Mr. Morgan offered the following amendment:

Resolved, That the City Hall Commissioners be and are hereby requested to furnish the new City Hall. Adopted.

THE CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

Mr. Hall then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils appoint a committee of one from Select and two from Common Council, to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commissioner.

Adopted, and Messrs. A. B. Hayden and Maurice Wallace appointed on part of Common Council. Select concurred, but the party selected was not announced.

THE DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

Mr. Snodgrass, from the committee appointed to erect drinking fountains, presented the bill of Messrs. Weldon & Kelly, five fountains, amounting in all to $1,635 00. Referred to the Finance Committee.

BUSINESS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

Resolution for flag-stone crossings at corner of Wylie and Elm streets; on Wylie, at head of Federal; corner of Wylie and Congress, and corner of Franklin and Elm; for water pipe on Spring alley; for five gas lamps on Center avenue; for five gas lamps on Fifth avenue, between Charlotte street and Bellefield church; for two gas lamps on Craft avenue, one at Niagara, and one at Emily streets.

ORDINANCES PASSED.

Mr. Duff, an ordinance for change of grade on Shingiss street. Adopted.

Mr. Smith, an ordinance to widen Ella street to a uniform width of forty-five feet. Adopted.

Mr. W. B. Negley, an ordinance to open Coal alley, from Elm to Long street. Passed.

Mr. W. B. Negley, an ordinance to open Filbert street, from Ellsworth avenue to Walnut street. Passed.

THE CLERKS TO COUNCILS.

Mr. W. B. Negley presented an ordinance to define the duties of the Clerks of Councils—requiring that the Clerk of Select shall keep the minutes; take charge of all papers; they are to be the agents of committees; attend to the publication of ordinances, etc.; keep an office in City Hall building, remain there during office hours, and at all times to aid committees not otherwise provided for—for which he shall receive a salary of $1,200. The Clerk of Common Council shall discharge the duties now imposed, and receive a salary of $500 per year. Referred to the Committee on Salaries.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Hare, report of Police Committee, for October, showing a total number of lodgers in the month of 910, 932 26. Accepted.

Mr. Chislett, from the Printing Committee, presented the report of the cost of printing the statement of the expenditures of the City Hall Commission, as ordered by Councils. The total was $1,055 88. Referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Rowley, from the Survey Committee, presented a report, submitting plan of Cedar street, plan of Westchester street, plan of Shady lane, extension of Willmore street, and plan of streets near Millvale Station, all of which were approved.

SIXTEENTH WARD MARKET HOUSE.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution requesting the Market Committee to negotiate with Mrs. Denny for the site offered by her some time since, for a location for a market house in the Sixteenth ward, and report the result to Councils, adopted. Select Council non-concurred.

CITIZENS' MEETING ON RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Carroll submitted the following:

Resolved, That a committee of ten—six from the Common and four from the Select Council—be appointed to attend a meeting of the citizens of Allegheny county, to be held on Tuesday evening, November 28th, at City Hall, to take action to regard to perpetuating the navigation of all our Western rivers by the appropriation for the same; said councils will confer with citizens in regard to this important matter.

The resolutions were adopted, and Messrs. Carroll, Cohen, McCandless, Follansbee, Reymer and Masters the committee on the part of Common Council.

THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY.

The action of Select Council, in regard to the Consolidated Gas Company, was unanimously concurred in.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER WORKS.

Councils then went into joint session for the purpose of electing a Superintendent of the Water Works, in place of Mr. French, deceased.

Mr. Morgan said that while the action was necessary, since the Water Committee had already filled the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. Hemphill.

Mr. Hare replied that the action of the Committee was deemed insufficient, and that their appointment would have to be ratified in joint session.

Mr. Riddell, chairman of the joint session, announced the object for which they had met.

Mr. McCandless asked whether Councils had not passed a joint resolution authorizing the Water Commission to fill vacancy?

Mr. Riddell answered that they had, but the act of Assembly required that all city officers be elected in joint meeting.

Mr. Boyle said the election by the Water Committee was to meet an emergency, which was proper; but it was necessary to go through the form of an election in joint session, to render the election valid.

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, Mr. James Hemphill was elected to fill the unoccupied term of Mr. French, by proclamation.

The joint session then adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL—BUSINESS RESUMED.

Mr. Morgan, of the Street Committee, presented a report, with the following ordinances:

To grade and pave Wylie street from Penn avenue to Butler; Graham, from Webster to Wylie; Bellefield, from Bedford to Boyd; sewer on Union alley to connect with Fayette street sewer; resolution authorizing assessment of damages on Penn avenue, from Forty-fifth street to the city line; to open Ivon street, from Thirty-seventh to Forty-seventh street; to open Evaline street to Webster avenue; to change grade and pave John street from Penn avenue to Forty-fifth; to grade and pave Thirty-ninth street; to open Pike street according to plan presented; for sewer on Grant street, from Fifth avenue to Strawberry alley; to grade and pave Young's alley; resolution for assessment of damages caused by change of grade on Forty-fourth and Oakland streets, all of which were read three times and passed.

Report of reviewers for Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. Approved.

Communication from Mr. Hunter in reference to the vibrations of the Fort Wayne Railroad Company, in laying a new track across Penn avenue. Referred to the Solicitor.

After concurring in the action of Select in accepting the report of the Water Commission, Common Council adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Charles Mathews has been for forty years the typical representative of eccentric light comedy upon the English stage.

He has done more to make comedy natural than all the other actors who have lived within his time. To the artistic receptivity that was capable of absorbing and assimilating the best qualities of the French school, he joined the practical faculty of putting those qualities into an English dress.

The word "English" is used in this connection in the same way as it is used when we speak of the English language.

Mr. Mathews, studying the French stage, saw how a genius for the natural detail was the only thing to make a perfect picture. This was before the parents of a great many playgoers of the present generation had agreed to take the consequences of being better acquainted.

It is something not to be lightly considered to make the acquaintance of a man who has educated himself without the usual advertisement and puffing.

Especially when he seems to retain all the vigor and vivacity of his earliest enthusiasm. And he has a host of admirers among veterans who never "sag superfluous."

To see him come on the stage last evening in Madison Morton's farce, "If I had but a Thousand a Year," was a delight to the senses. Such creations may become perennial; that the past may be linked with the present and be a source of agreeable memory.

There is not a lover of the drama living who will not wish to be able to say hereafter, "I have seen Charles Mathews. It is a name and reputation which his father made a great tradition of the stage. He will leave it infinitely greater.

The people who went to see the opera last week should understand it is one of the dictates of fashion for them to go and see Mr. Mathews. In London it was the recognized thing for the regular holders of opera stalls and boxes never to patronize the drama unless at the house where Mr. Mathews was playing. Fashion's fancy is not always right, but, in this case, was assuredly not wrong. No example it has ever set could be more safely followed.

The character of *Sir Charles Coldstream* is one with which almost every one is familiar. Charles Mathews was the first actor by whom it was played, and he has never to this moment been equaled in it. He gave the title to the piece of which it is the central figure. "Used Up," a title which has become a household word.

"Used Up" will be repeated this evening. Mr. Mathews is very fairly supported in it by the company from Mr. Ellsler's Cleveland theater. He commenced his engagement to an audience that made up in judgment what it lacked in numbers, and the prediction may be made that before the week is through the people of Pittsburgh will understand the opportunity his presence here affords them.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Mr. T. G. Riggs made his first appearance at this theater last evening. He produced for the occasion a drama in the Celtic vein, called "Shin Fane; or Shamrock Green." This piece is written by Mr. J. F. Poole, and is one of the very best of its kind. There is genuine pathetic power in it, and some sensational effects that are as legitimate as they are strong.

Mr. Riggs is too good an actor to be classed with the sensational stars whom he sometimes has to support. He has real talent, and pays that conscientious regard to little things which shows the true artist. The full strength of Mr. Beamer's company was in this piece, and that accounts for the life and enthusiasm of an audience is the result. A cast may be so well balanced that one of the case as Mr. Harry Hotto, Mr. Welsh Edwards, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Marshall, and Mrs. Arnold.

"Shin Fane" is admirably put upon the stage, and will unquestionably fill the house on every evening and at two matinee performances this week.

Madame Januschek.

This really great actress will appear at the Pittsburgh Opera House next week. There will be time enough when Mr. Charles Mathews has ended his engagement to give her that introduction which her genius merits.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

This week is a regular festival of minstrelsy at Trimble's. There is a tremendous force of Ethiopian artists to the array that was there before the Fisk male Minstrels and song and dance performers. The last new comer is Norton, the Juggler, who adds a spice of variety to the programme.

"The Ins and Outs of Society."

This evening at Library Hall the Rev. Wm. N. Van De Mark delivers his lecture with this title. It is said to be entertaining and instructive.

Cal Wagner's Minstrels.

Of Cal Wagner's minstrels, who are to appear at the Academy of Music to-morrow and each succeeding evening this week, an exchange says: "This company came to us highly recommended by numerous statements had been made concerning the matter, and the facts had been misrepresented in the newspapers. It was charged that the new Water Commission, of which the Speaker was a member, had established a bad precedent, etc., and an effort was thus made to bring that body into disrepute. He would state, very frankly, that he desired a full investigation, believing that a knowledge of all the facts would result in the vindication, not only of the committee, but of himself. Furthermore, he was willing that any other person or persons should take the work, if the Councils would relieve his firm of it.

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